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THE CHINA PRESS

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BIG JAPANESE FORCE SENT TO STRENGTHEN MONGOLIAN GARRISON

Regiment of Cavalry, Three Battalions Infantry, with Guns, Off to Chengchiatung

CABINET DEBATES CLASH

Chinese Troops Withdrawn; Colonel Commanding Tenders Official Apology

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 17.—A regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry and one mixed company with machine-guns, has been despatched from the nearest Japanese garrison to Chengchiatung, in Mongolia. The Cabinet met today, to discuss the situation.

Peking, August 17.—According to reports received in Peking, only one company of Japanese cavalry and about 500 infantry have been despatched to re-inforce the garrison at Chengchiatung. Meanwhile, it is understood that the Chinese troops at Chengchiatung have been removed. These troops belong to the the 27th and 28th Divisions, not to the 20th.

Apology is Made

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: Mukden, August 16.—The officials and people at Mukden consider the affair at Chengchiatung as very serious, as it constituted a grave insult to the Japanese army.

The affair has closed, as Colonel Yang Teh-sheng, the Commander of the 28th Regiment of Cavalry of the 38th Division of the Army, removed his men to a place ten Chinese miles outside the city of Chengchiatung on the morning of August 14. Colonel Yang Teh-sheng paid a visit to the Japanese garrison on August 14 and expressed his apology about the incident.

General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor at Mukden, knowing the grave nature of the affair, summarily dismissed Colonel Yang Teh-sheng, the Commander of the Cavalry Regiment concerned and sent Ma Ting-liang, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Mukden, to the Japanese Consulate-General, to express his apology and has urgently sent officials to investigate into the actual facts.

Dr. Sun and Party Arrive in Hangchow

Distinguished Revolutionary Leaders To Be Given Ovation

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, August 17.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived here yesterday. The visiting party consists of a number of celebrities who have been held in esteem for the role they played in the revolutions. The visit was promised for the 14th instant but on account of indisposition, Dr. Sun was unable to come on the appointed date.

The visitors are now staying in Tsing Tai Second Hotel near the West Lake. A busy program of entertainments and lectures has been scheduled by the Military General. These distinguished persons will receive a hearty welcome from the people here.

Kang Yu-wei, the well-known scholar, left the city after a prolonged sojourn at the Lake. A number of impressive lectures were delivered by him before the soldiery and the educational body previous to his departure.

News has come to hand that General Chow Feng-chi, Chief of Staff, has been appointed Civil Governor for this province. The appointee is a military man and is greatly admired by the officials here for his executive ability and integrity. It is expected that with his assumption of office there will be improved co-operation between the military and the civil phases of the provincial administration. Chekiang is therefore to be congratulated on the happy possession of two honest and energetic leaders at the head of the civil and the military administration.

Mr. C. S. Chang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has resigned to become the editor-in-chief of the China Times. Mr. T. C. Ling, erstwhile Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Tokio, and Director of Chinese Students in Japan, has been appointed to succeed him.

Important Witness In Opium Case Is Called an Imposter, Substituting for the Real One

Trial of Yunnanese Opens with Taoyin's Secretary Explaining Why There Were Exactly 60 Labels For the 60 Boxes of Drug

In an atmosphere appropriately reeking with the smell of opium from the samples lying about—if highly annoying to those nearest them—the Mixed Court bench yesterday commenced the investigation of the sensational smuggling case in which the police are holding six influential Yunnanese. The day was somewhat disappointing to those who were expecting a particularly exciting story, yet it was far from being devoid of interest. Mr. Musso, for instance, at one stage directly charged that a very important witness who was then in the box was not the man he claimed to be but was impersonating and substituting for the real witness.

The most important witness was Yang Sen-sze, Taoyin Chow's right-hand man. Through him the Court learned, with every particular, how it was that the Taoyin came to ask for Customs permits for the visitors, subsequently sending an officer down with sixty Yamen labels for their luggage.

Sixty was only a rough guess, said the witness, as to the number of packages there would be, to which the Assessor dryly retorted that it was strange it should be the precise number of boxes subsequently known to have contained opium. The case, after a late sitting, was adjourned until this morning, when the prosecution will probably be concluded.

On the bench were Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor and Magistrate Yui, accompanied by Mr. S. K. Chen as delegate from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. There was a formidable array of attorneys, Mr. G. D. Musso appearing for the prosecution on behalf of the Government and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the Customs, the two also jointly representing Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. and the Opium Combine.

The accused (by the charge-sheet spelling) were:

Sung Sze-gee, Wong Tsoh-tsun alias Wong Tsoh-ling, Soong Woo-dong, Wong Tah-sah, Yih Hsing-zoh and Lee Tsoong-ho. Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for Yih Hsing-zoh; Mr. J. M. Tavares for Soong Woo-dong and Wang Tah-sah; Mr. S. Fessenden for Sung Sze-gee and Lee Tsoong-ho and Mr. G. H. Wright for Wong Tsoh-tsun.

Prefer Double Charge

There was a double charge, though identical, both the Government and the Customs having taken action. Except Lee Tsoong-ho, they were charged with importing a large quantity of opium, contrary to law and the six were charged with being in possession of illicit opium and concealing opium which had been improperly imported.

Mr. Musso gave a long account of the events leading up to the trial, bringing out a few facts which have not previously appeared in print. He said that he was instructed to say that the Chinese Government invited and welcomed a very stringent investigation of this case. The Yunnan province had been growing opium in great quantity and, the production being far in excess of the consumption, attempts had been made to export the opium to other provinces. The Cantonese province had been practically inundated with opium and it was a well-known fact that one of the Yamens in Canton contained over 1,000 chests of opium. Attempts had also been made to import Yunnan opium into the Yangtsze ports.

On July 7, Mr. Musso continued, information was conveyed to the officials of the Shanghai Opium Combine that a party of Yunnanese had arrived the previous Saturday with 60 cases of Yunnan opium containing over 10,000 lbs., valued at over $1,300,000.

This led to the search of an hotel in Hoopeh Road and the discovery of a large quantity of opium. However, forty boxes were missing. These were traced to a house in Frenchtown, but had been moved from there by the time a search party arrived.

Tracked to Chapei

Again they were tracked to Chapei. At this stage, the Municipal police ceased all connection with the matter. The rest of the search party proceeded to the city and got two police inspectors to accompany them to Chapei, with instructions to raid and search the house in question. Armed police were obtained in Chapei and the whole party proceeded to the house pointed out and which, to the great surprise of the party, was found to be the Taoyin's yamen.

In consequence of that, counsel said, there could not be any more

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Motorcycle Despatch Bearer and His Convoy

Despatch bearers mounted on motorcycles and accompanied by armed convoys form an important unit of the New York National Guard. The photograph shows one of the couriers and his convoy ready to dash away with orders from headquarters to a distant command. These men have daring duties to perform if United States troops intervene in Mexico.

Cholera at Macao; Blamed on Canton

Governor Says Epidemic Is Decreasing; Hongkong Bars Entry of Chinese

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 16.—Owing to an outbreak of cholera, Macao has been declared an infected port and, by proclamation, the entry of Chinese into Hongkong is prohibited.

The Governor of Macao has telegraphed to the Portuguese Consul: "Deny the false news published on the 16th in the newspapers. There have been only 14 cases of cholera, probably imported from Canton. The number of deaths is decreasing every day and there is not the least reason for alarm."

NO CHANGE, MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—An official communique states that the situation in Mesopotamia is quite unchanged.

MUCH OPIUM GROWING ON SZECHUEN BORDERS

Officials Take to Smoking And Big Increase Reported In Number of Dens

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, August 15.—There is much comment in the newspapers on the large increase in opium during the last few months. At numerous places, opium dens have been reopened. For instance, at Kwanhsien there are 200 licensed dens. The borderland is again growing wide stretches of poppy and it is reported that a large number of officials are themselves smoking.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

The police of the Sinza district were summoned yesterday afternoon to the Jewish cemetery where D. Krell, of 58 Ward Road, had attempted suicide by taking poison. He was removed to the General Hospital, where, it was announced last night, he will recover. Domestic trouble was assigned as the reason for his act.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The mandates of August 15 contain the following items, among others:—

1.—Lo Pai-chin is appointed Lieutenant General with the brevet rank of full General.

2.—Yin Chang-ling is appointed the Director of the Board of Political Affairs of Szechuen.

3.—Hsi Tsu-yu is appointed the Director of the police administration throughout the province of Szechuen.

4.—Yuan Chia-pu is appointed acting Director of the Board of Finance of Hunan.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS LANE AND BRANDEIS

They and One Other Will Represent U. S. on Mexican Commission

New York, August 10.—President Wilson has appointed Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Judge Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, to represent the United States on the joint commission that will attempt to solve the issues between the United States and Mexico. One more man will be appointed delegate for the United States. It is believed that the conference will take place in some city on the Atlantic coast.—*Asahi.*

ANOTHER YUNNANESE CAUGHT WITH OPIUM

Doubly keen, after the big opium cargo being run in right under their noses recently, the Customs people were joyful yesterday when they landed another Yunnan gentleman. And they were equally astonished when he calmly announced that he was the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But he wasn't. He was simply a humorist and they turned him over to the River Police, who like a humorist once in a while to liven up the monotonous life on board the hulk. Today, the visitor will have a chance to display his wit in that home of jokes—the police court.

True, he only carried half a picul of the drug. The Customs men found that straight away and recent events, coupled with the smuggler's place of origin, gave them hopes of something more. This, however, the most rigorous search failed to bring to light.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirak .....Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Aug. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Aug. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept.4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of July 13 is due to arrive here this morning, per P. and O. s.s. Malta.

The American mail is due to arrive on or about August 19 per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru, and O.S.K. s.s. Tacoma Maru.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Colombo on August 11, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Reparation For Fryatt Or No Reconciliation

Allies Consulting On Conditions To Be Exacted In Peace Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith stated that His Majesty's Government is determined not to tolerate a resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war till reparation had been made for the murder of Captain Fryatt.

He continued: "Some of our Allies have suffered grosser and more extended brutalities than ourselves at the hands of the Germans. We are consulting with our Allies concerning the most effective steps and what conditions should be exacted in the terms of peace to secure reparation satisfying justice."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BUY ALLIES' GRAVES

'A Living and Visible Symbol Of British Fidelity Which Did Not Fail'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 16.—The French Government having decided to acquire and maintain for ever the sacred ground where British soldiers are interred, The Temps says that there are innumerable British families whose dearest wish is to visit the spot on French soil in which one of their members sleeps the last sleep.

"The innumerable little crosses scattered side by side with ours, from the Marne to Flanders, will not merely lead the thoughts of future generations of Britishers to us long after the war is ended. They will remain among us a living and visible symbol of the British fidelity which did not fail us at the critical moment. They will be vigilant guardians of the union sealed in blood."

Mr. Hughes Wouldn't Flinch From War If Thought it Necessary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, August 16.—Mr. Hughes, who is continuing his attacks on President Wilson's foreign policy, has declared that he would wage war unflinchingly if necessary to protect American lives and property.

BOTHMER HOLDS UP RUSSIANS' ADVANCE ALONG ZLOTA LIPA

Desperate Resistance Imposes Check to South Of Brezezany

NOT ALL STOPPED

Still Making Progress At Junction of River With Dniester

ENTER SOLOTVINA

Brussiloff Officially Credited With 358,500 Prisoners Since June 4

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 16.—An official communique states: From June 4 to August 12, General Brussiloff captured 7,757 officers, 350,845 men, 405 guns, 1,326 machine-guns and much other war material.

An official communique issued this afternoon indicates that General Count von Bothmer is desperately resisting the Russian advance and has succeeded in checking the Russians west of the Zlota Lipa, south of Brezezany, but the Russians are making progress between the mouth of the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester.

The Russians have occupied the small town of Solotvina, on the Bystritza River and a village south-west of that point and, under the pressure of the Russian forces, the enemy are retiring from the Delatyn and Vorochta regions.

Von Bothmer Completely Repulses Strong Attacks

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 15.—Eastern theater.—At the front of General von Hindenburg, all Russian attacks against Lutsk and the Graberka sector, as well as south of Brody, failed.

At the front of Archduke Charles, the army of General von Bothmer completely repulsed strong and partly repeated attacks in the Seborov sector and in the Koniuchy sector, on the roads from Brzezany and Potutory to Kozova and west of Monasterzyska. The Russian losses were extremely heavy.

Balkan theater.—South of the Doiran Lake, about one hostile battalion attacked the Bulgarian outposts, but was repulsed.

Official Austro-Hungarian report (delayed).—Vienna, August 12.—Russian theater.—At the front of Archduke Charles, the attacks of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians progress successfully. Yesterday, 700 Russians and three machine-guns were taken. South-east of Vorochta, the Russian attempts to counter-attack were completely repulsed.

On the Lower Zlota Lipa and south of Zalocze, the liveliest fighting took place.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, General von Boehm-Ermolli repulsed several strong attacks west of Zalocze. West of Kassovka, a hostile fortified position was surprised and three machine-guns were brought in.

South of Stobychva, a Russian attempt to cross the river broke down once more.

TURKS IN HAMADAN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, August 14.—The Turks in Persia noticed on August 9 that the fleeing Russians had prepared a new resistance north-east of Essabad. The Turks therefore attacked the defeated Russians.

On the 10th, the Turks continued their chase of the Russian rearguard and entered the town of Hamadan. On the 11th, the Russians were driven from the northern part of the plain of Hamadan, which was entirely cleared of the enemy. The Russians lost 315 prisoners and 1,000 dead.

On the Caucasus front, the Turks conquered Tatuan and the heights north of it.

Representatives Agree To Senate's Increased Vote For U.S. Fleet

Immediate Start Upon Four Dreadnoughts And Four Battle Cruisers

Reuter's Service.

Washington, August 16.—The House of Representatives has approved the three years naval construction program passed by the Senate, including the immediate building of four dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers. The personnel of the Navy is increased to 74,000 (1913, 65,926).

The Naval Bill as passed by the Senate provides for an expenditure of £79,000,000 in three years, or £9,000,000 more than was previously provided by the House of Representatives.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Grenadier" .....Pares
2. Overture, "The Caliph of Bagdad" ..... Boieldieu
3. Waltz, "La Barcarolle" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "The Earl and the Girl" .....Caryll
5. Song, "The Promise of Life" Cowen
6. Selection, "The Dairymaids" Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

American Colony Is To Observe Purchase Of the Consulate Site

Deeds Will Be Delivered At 11 O'clock Today By Mr. Edward Ezra

The formal transfer of the eight mow of land and the buildings in Whangpoo Road, now occupied by the U. S. Consulate and the Court for China, will be made to the United States today by Mr. Edward I. Ezra. The registration will be made at 11 o'clock at the U. S. Consulate in the presence of Mr. Ezra, Mr. Sammons, the Consul-General, the officers of the American societies and prominent Americans. The deal will be consummated with the payment of Tls. 425,000 to Mr. Ezra and the sending of a cable to Washington giving official notice of the acquisition of title.

Members of the American colony here are pleased with the purchase of the property, although many hold that it should have been purchased some years ago. The site is the last one available, and was secured at a reasonable figure in comparison with other deals of the last few months along the water front.

The Weather

Rough weather at sea. The typhoon is making for the south-west of Japan. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 77.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92.8 and 76.0.

DELUGE OF PROJECTILES FORESHADOWS ANOTHER GREAT DASH BY ALLIES

Again Take Initiative, Pounding German Positions On Whole Battle Area

IMPORTANT JOINT GAINS

Mile of Trenches is Captured North of Somme and 1,200 Meters South of It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 16.—In the region of the Somme, the weather has improved and there has been increased artillery activity along the greater part of the front, the Allies taking the initiative in the operations and the German positions being deluged with such a mass of metal that the preparation may be taken as full of import.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The night was calm on most of the front. There was a lively bombardment at Thiaumont, Fleury and Vaux-Chapitre.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Belfort. There were no victims.

The communique this evening reported: The French resumed the offensive in the region of the Somme this afternoon, after an intense cannonade, making important captures. North of the Somme, in conjunction with the British, they captured the whole line of German trenches on a front of a mile.

Rush Powerful Forts

Simultaneously, south of the Somme, the French captured in one rush the system of powerfully fortified German trenches on a front of 1,200 meters, south of Belloy-en-Santerre.

After capturing the mile of trenches north of Maurepas, the Anglo-French forces, at certain points, reached the Guillemont-Maurepas road. All the German positions east of the Maurepas-Clery road were captured on a front of two kilometers to a depth of 300 to 500 meters, after a fierce fight, in which the enemy lost very heavily.

Both operations were brilliantly conducted and rapidly executed and many prisoners were taken in addition to 60 captured south of the Somme.

London, August 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Between the Ancre and the Somme, the position is unchanged, save for some minor infantry engagements in the vicinity of Pozieres. There was some mutual heavy shelling the whole night long.

General Haig stated this evening that there is nothing special to report.

British Retake German Trench for Second Time

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 15.—Western theater. Since yesterday afternoon, the British have renewed their attacks from the line near Ovillers to Bazentin-le-Petit and continued them with the greatest tenacity until late in the night. They won a footing on the road from Thiepval to Pozieres, in the same part of our most advanced trench from which they had been ejected yesterday morning.

At other places, their numerous attacks, following one another after short intervals, completely broke down before our positions, with the heaviest losses for them. The French twice repeated their vain efforts between Maurepas and Hem.

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and beyond these sectors, the artillery duels are not yet silenced. On the rest of the front, a livelier fighting activity was to be noticed only south-east of Armentieres and in some places in Artois and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Machine Gun Battery Such as Mowed Down U. S. Troops

Here is a Mexican machine gun troop, with their spit-fire guns set up for action. It was the effective work of these machine guns used by the Mexicans when they ambushed the American troopers at Garrizal, that did the damage.

Important Witness Called an Imposter

(Continued from Page 1)

idea of searching the premises. The armed police doubled back to their station and the police inspectors returned to headquarters. The allegation that the boxes had been taken to a house which turned out to be the Taoyin's yamen seemed to be so outrageous as to be unbelievable and, in order to ascertain the true state of affairs, one of the party—Mr. Musso himself—entered the yamen to look for the Secretary and explain the matter to him.

He saw there the chief officer, who gave him his personal assurance that there was no opium inside, so that the clue was lost for the second time. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the boxes were in some house in the neighborhood—an empty house forming the other half of the building occupied by the Taoyin. Somehow or another the key to the back door was obtained and 20 cases containing opium were found in the premises.

Police Chief Sanctions Action

At that time, the secretary of the Taoyin arrived on the spot. The chief of police in the city was communicated with and, the matter having been fully explained to him, he agreed to the removal of the opium to the settlement. The inspector of the Chinese police was given the necessary instructions and the opium was taken away to the Louza Police station, a receipt being given for the cases.

The party of Yunnanese, Mr. Musso said, included the Minister of Justice and several people who represented themselves as delegates of the Yunnan Government on their way to Peking. The evidence would show that, from Haiphong, where those people embarked on the steamer, a telegram was sent to the Shanghai Taoyin, asking for exemption of Customs examination of their luggage. The Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai also received a telegram from the Commissioner of Customs at Mengtsze, asking for the same privilege, mentioning the name of Chang Yoh-sun and twelve delegates from Yunnan.

There were in all 88 packages covered by one "huchow." The local Taoyin addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Customs and also sent his Secretary to see him to secure immunity from examination of the party's luggage. This was obtained and the Taoyin's secretary was sent to meet and welcome the party, and another man was sent with sixty slips of paper to fix on the luggage.

The Assessor—Why not 88?

Mr. Musso—I shall not be able to explain that, but it is rather remarkable that only 60 cases were brought in by the party. With regard to the Minister of Justice, I should like to inform the Court that, after careful investigation of the case, no blame, in any shape or form, attaches to him. It has been found that the Minister never sent any telegram requesting exemption of luggage and that he modestly had, between himself and servants, only seven pieces of luggage and I understand that His Excellency will furnish a statement to the court as to what really happened.

The Assessor—The Court has already received that statement.

$30,000 of Opium Still Missing

Mr. Musso said that the evidence would also show that, of the cases removed from the Hupeh Road hotel on the morning of the 8th, 22 were delivered to the Taoyin's yamen. Only 20 cases were, however, found there and two cases, of the approximate value of $30,000, were still missing.

Evidence of various Chinese servants and others was then taken as to the arrival of the party, their transference to a Chinese hotel in Hoopeh Road, to which, later, their luggage was brought, labelled with slips sent by the Taoyin and given by a Yamen servant to the hotel tout on the s.s. Athos to be pasted on the luggage. This was on the 5th inst.

The same afternoon, said a baggage coolie at the hotel, he removed about a dozen heavy boxes from the hotel to a house in Great Western Road, some of the accused preceding him in a carriage and another showing him the way. He was paid for this by Wong Tsoh-tsun.

These boxes were covered with sacking and wood shields, similar to some produced in court. A Yamen servant admitted handing the labels over to an hotel tout who was looking after the party's luggage, he doing this on the instructions of Yang Sen-sze.

Inspectors Dee and Macgregor and Sergeant Whiting told of the raid on the hotel, seizure of part of the opium and the subsequent arrest of the prisoners.

Mr. Musso next placed Yang Sen-sze on the stand. He said that he was "in charge of foreign affairs" at the Taoyin's yamen. Prior to the arrival of the Athos, the Taoyin received a telegram from a Yunnan M.P., with the request: "Please give instruction to exempt our luggage from examination, so that we can travel easily."

Witness was sent to ask this privilege of the Commissioner. He did not see the latter, but the tide-surveyor gave him a letter to the Taoyin, on which witness was instructed to meet the party at the wharf and this he did.

Story of the Raids

Besides the party whom witness met, several others went to the hotel. The next day the Taoyin received a telephone message that the police were searching the visitors' luggage. At his order, witness went to the hotel, where he found Mr. Musso, some police officers and others. Some boxes had been opened and found to contain opium.

"When I saw that," said witness, "I said I would have nothing more to do with the matter."

He continued that, about 7 p.m. on the 5th, he was summoned to the Yamen by telephone and there found a party of foreigners—Mr. Musso, Mr. Ellis Ezra, Mr. Musso's interpreter and some others. Mr. Musso said: "You have opium in the Yamen?" Witness said: "I don't know."

The visitors then left, but, after a long while, they came back and went to the old empty house adjoining. "I followed," said witness. "They found a number of boxes which they said contained opium. One was opened and found to contain opium. There were twenty boxes.

"I don't know who brought the boxes there. Mr. Musso and an inspector of Chinese police went to see the chief of the Chapei police and subsequently I learnt that the boxes were removed to the Settlement.

"Formerly the Taoyin occupied this house as his private residence, but, before that, he had moved to his new house on Mandalay Road and, since then, it has been empty. There was a door between the two houses, but it was blocked."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright.—Witness went to the Athos specially to meet Messrs. Chang and Yuan. The other Yunnan people had never been here before. He did not know who had the key to the empty house.

Mr. Wright: Can you offer any suggestion how these strange people from Yunnan knew of this empty house?—I don't know.

How could the people who stored the opium in this empty house have got in?—I don't know.

Can you offer any suggestion?—No.

Got a watchman outside?—No.

Are you registered at the Portuguese Consulate at present?—No.

Will you swear it?—Yes.

By Mr. Tavares.—He went into the house after the others had gone in and he did not notice whether there were any signs that it had previously been broken into.

Baggage Calculations

Answering questions by Mr. Jones as to the way they calculated the number of Yamen labels for the luggage, witness said that they were advised that there were twenty persons coming, with one servant apiece. They allowed for three pieces of luggage for each person, or sixty in all.

Mr. Jones: I don't quite see how you get at the system of three pieces of luggage for each person.

Witness: One basket, one roll of bedding and one box.

Mr. Jones: And that is how the Minister of Justice travels in China!

Witness: That is the usual way of traveling.

Mr. Jones: For the Minister of Justice! The Minister actually brought seven pieces, so you were badly out.

Witness: The calculation was actually made by the Taoyin. Originally, it was only twelve persons, then we heard of twenty and the Taoyin said that, to be on the safe side, we had better send sixty labels.

Mr. Jones: It is a very remarkable thing that the number of labels taken on board that ship corresponds with the number of boxes we know now to have contained opium.

Witness: I find it the same.

The next witness described himself as an "officer in charge of general affairs in the Yamen." He narrated that, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, several motor cars, with five or six people, arrived at the Yamen with some luggage which they said belonged to the persons from Yunnan. The boxes, they declared, contained important official documents and they wanted them put in the Yamen for safe keeping.

"I had no instructions from the Taoyin," said witness, "so I went upstairs and telephoned to him. The reply was that he had never given consent to have the boxes stored there. So I went on to the verandah and told them so.

Vows Boxes Were Removed

"They then removed the boxes. I could not identify any of them because it was raining heavily, they all wore rain-coats, were all very excited and all talking at once and in the excitement I did not notice any of them sufficiently to positively identify them."

Mr. Musso pressed to know how the boxes were taken away from the Yamen and witness persisted they were and that was all he knew. Repeatedly questioned, he finally made the court laugh with the remark: "They were brought in at the front door and taken out at the back."

This witness also insisted with emphasis that the door between the two houses was nailed up and a remark from the Assessor drew from Mr. Musso the reply: "It was not nailed when our party went through it. I shall prove that."

Mr. Musso: Would you be surprised if I told you that the motor car drivers say that they put the boxes there and never removed them?

Witness: They were moved out. I don't know what happened afterwards.

Asked if there was not another official whose duties were what witness said his were, he said there was. This man, however, went to Ningpo a week ago, taking with him one bundle, which only contained bedding and clothing.

Mr. Musso: I put it to you that you never received these boxes at all—that it was some other man.

Witness: That is not so.

Mr. Jones: Do you mean that he is impersonating some other man?

Mr. Musso: Yes. I asked for the attendant who received the boxes and I now suggest that this man was sent in the place of the real man, to impersonate him.

The Assessor said that he proposed to adjourn, but they had no way of securing this man's attendance.

The other attorneys, however, said they did not want to cross-examine and the Magistrate said that he had the Taoyin's guarantee in writing that he would produce the witness as often as he was required. On this, the case was adjourned until this morning.

PREPARE VOTE REGISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—A Bill containing the Government's registration proposals was introduced into the House of Commons today. It provides for no alteration in the franchise. The new voters' register will come into force on May 31 and the period of qualification is postponed from July 15 to November. War-workers, including soldiers and sailors who have lost their qualification to vote, will be placed on the new register.

The Premier emphasised that the practical difficulties of enfranchising all soldiers and sailors were enormous and appealed to the House not to raise the question of franchise.

ON DANISH WEST INDIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, August 15.—The Lower House, by 65 votes to 44, has passed a resolution to hold a plebiscite on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

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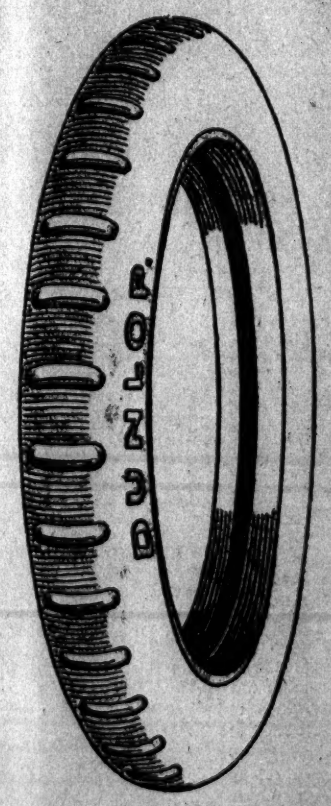

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BRITISH HAND SEEN IN REVOLT OF ARABS

India Office Said To Have Planned Uprising Of Grand Shereef Of Mecca

MOSLEM WORLD IS SHAKEN

Capture of Mecca, Medina, And Kerbela Means Much To Stambul

New York, July 16.—The revolt of the Grand Shereef of Mecca against Turkish rule seems already to have shaken the Moslem world to its foundations, whatever may have been its material gains.

When a dispatch from Cairo on June 22, announced a revolt of the Arabs against Turkish rule and that three armies, under three sons of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, has captured Jeddah, which is the port of Mecca on the Red Sea; Medina, Taif, and Kerbela, and had proclaimed the independence of the Arabs of the cities and the oases from Ottoman rule, persons familiar with Arabia and the Levant rather disparaged the importance of the revolt as having any influence on the great war—the Arabs were said to be without organization or discipline and lacked modern arms.

Since then a cablegram from London on June 26, quoting a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, said that the revolt was spreading and that the Arabs had cut the railway and telegraph lines, while a similar dispatch dated July 11 said that the rebels had captured the important fortress of Kinfuda on the Red Sea, 200 miles south of Jeddah, and that a large Turkish expedition had been ordered into the vilayet of Herjaz, "but the destruction of the railway prevents the sending of any great amount of troops and munitions."

Still it was said by persons who knew the Arabs that they must necessarily lack cohesion and that their firearms were obsolete and their ammunition scanty.

The Mokattana, an Arabian newspaper published in Cairo, throws considerable light upon the scope and character of the revolt which bring it onto the foreground as an important, if not the deciding factor in the Russian and British movements in Armenia and Mesopotamia.

See British Hand in Revolt

In the first place, it is believed that the whole movement was planned by powerful Moslem friends of the British India Office who, working through secret agents among the Arabs, had persuaded the latter to unite against the religious and political rule of the Ottoman Turk in the country. The small Turkish garrisons captured in the towns invested are said to show that the Turks feared little from the Arabs, but in these towns along the railway which runs from Damascus to Medina, on the eastern side of the Sinai Desert, parallel to the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, were vast stores of rifles, guns and ammunition which the Germans had concentrated there for the projected Turko-German attack on Egypt last February.

So it is declared that the Arabs are well supplied from these sources with modern weapons, with plenty of ammunition, and with other army supplies necessary for campaigning in the desert.

On June 22 the following note from an Indian Moslem source appeared in The Morning Post of London:

"We are informed from a good source that the rising is probably due to the wholesale execution of Mohammedan Syrian notables and well known ecclesiastical and religious leaders, and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realize that the Turks have abdicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and have become the vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia, and the outbreak of rebellion in the Yemen, pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

Claims of Shereef and Sons

The execution of Syrian notables referred to the fall of the Beirut Reform League last October, when Djemal Pasha, the Military Governor of Syria, and his whole staff were discovered to be plotting against the Government at Constantinople. Those who escaped the proscription following the discovery of the plot fled to the mountains of Lebanon and placed themselves under the Maronite Patriarch, who, although not a Moslem, is said to have a far-reaching influence among the Arabs and their ambitions to recover their lost power in Turkey in Asia.

In due time, either directly or through Indian Moslems, the Grand Shereef of Mecca was communicated with and he lent a ready ear, as did his three sons, all of whom have Franco-English educations. These sons are Shereef Faisal, the captor of Medina, which contains the tomb of Mohammed; Shereef Abdulla, the victor of Taif, and Shereef Adam, the conqueror of Jeddah.

All, father and sons, assert they are descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and her husband, Ali. Aside from this the Grand Shereef, is the ruling Prince of the district of Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, and the guardian of the Kalabah, a massive square structure, said to have been founded by Abraham.

The Yemen, which is mentioned in the Post's note, is a vast district of 76,000 square miles in Southwestern Arabia, south of the cities captured by the rebels. It has never servilely accepted Turkish rule, and from 1892 to 1904 it was in a state of intermittent rebellion. In 1904 the rising obtained such proportions that the normal garrison of the Yemen, the Seventh Army Corps, was quite unable to cope with it. The military posts were everywhere besieged, Sana, the capital, was cut off from communication with the coast, and eventually surrendered to the rebels. Stubborn fighting continued for over a year before the revolt was subdued.

Moslems Elsewhere May Aid

Thus it is said that the Grand Shereef of Mecca will be able to count on not only the Moslem and Christian population of Syria to the north but also on the Arab population of the Yemen, who have never acknowledged the Sultan of Turkey as their religious and political leader. Indeed, the revolt is expected to have ramifications in Moslem countries, which although removed from the political sway of the Sultan are still supposed to acknowledge him as their religious head and to obey the mandates of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, particularly in regard to a "Jihad," or Holy War against unbelievers. Such countries are Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, and, of course, India with its millions of Moslem.

The recent news from Mecca, according to the Mokattana, has aroused more attention in Egypt than any other event of the war. The feeling of the Ulema and students at the great Mosque of El Azhar, which is the real barometer of Moslem feeling in Egypt, is said to be most sympathetic to the Mecca movement. The Syrians and Mesopotamians there are whole-heartedly with the Grand Shereef. The Turkish inmates of El Azhar are said to be naturally disturbed and refuse to credit the news.

In Tangier, Morocco, on June 25, when a great fete was being held for the benefit of the French-Moslem wounded, the news from Mecca was received with cheers and powder play. The Arabs, of whom there were hundreds present, received the congratulations of the Moors that the tomb of the Prophet had at length been restored, and that the Arabian Empire was to be revived.

All these things and many others are believed to have been skillfully managed by the Moslem agents from Calcutta.

Since the end of the fourteenth century the Turks have owed their prestige among Islamic peoples to two factors. The first is that until recently they formed the greatest independent Moslem State. The second is that they have been the guardians of the Holy Places, and the Sultan of Turkey has claimed to be the Khalif, or spiritual head, of the Moslem faith. The submission of the Sultan to Germany destroyed among non-Ottoman Moslems trust in the first, but the climax came when it was learned that a descendant of Mohammed had recovered from the usurper the places sacred to Islam.

What Mecca Means to the Arab

To the Arab, however, Mecca is more than the birthplace of the Prophet. When Mohammed consecrated there the Masjid-ul-Haram, as the center of the world of Islam, with the words:

"From whatever place thou comest forth, then turn thy face toward the Sacred Mosque.

"For this is a duty commanded by they Lord."

he neither invested the city with a new holiness nor established a new tradition of place. The Ka'abah, or Cubic, Shrine in the midst of the Sacred Mosque, had been the resort of pilgrims and a place of idolatrous worship long before his time. So strong indeed is said to have been the Arabian superstition that Mohammed, not daring to oppose it, took the bold course of adopting it, with most of its rites and traditions, as the cornerstone of his new religion—just as Christ took the faith of the Jews for his.

The holy house is practically a cube; it measures about 40 feet by 50 feet and is about 40 feet high. As early as the second century after Christ, it is stated by Maximus Tyrius, the Arabians paid homage to it and the famous Black Stone, which had been set in its walls in the infinite past. This black stone, which is probably a meteorolite, has three traditions—that it descended from heaven, bringing life to a dead world; that it came with Adam from the Garden of Eden, and that it was set up by Abraham in the Ka'abah, which was itself a reconstruction of the house in Paradise in which the world's first parents lived. These traditions Mohammed allowed his followers to maintain, and the Ka'abah, with the precious stone, soon became a symbol, no longer of the crude indigenous worship of Arabia, but of the new faith of Islam.

Only one pair of infidel eyes is said to have ever beheld this shrine. Those eyes belonged to Sir Richard Burton, who, disguised as an Arab, visited the place in 1855.

Dr. Williams Says England Would Extend Possessions

New York, July 16.—Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism at Columbia, who was born in Turkey and who is in close touch with affairs in the Oriental countries, yesterday gave a summary of the Moslem situation as it affects and is affected by the European war.

"If the Allies win the final victory in the great war," said Dr. Williams, "it is an open secret that Great Britain will expect to round out her possession of Egypt, her foothold at Aden, the recent annexation of Oman, and her control of the Persian Gulf asserted in 1911, by acquiring Arabia and stretching her dominion across from the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab to the northern end of the Sinaian Peninsula.

"This would secure English domination in the East, give her complete control of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf and of the railroad outlet to India at Koweit on the Persian Gulf, as well as of the Suez Canal. Maps already outlined in conferences of representatives of the allied powers look to this redistribution of territory.

"For security in this plan it is essential that any Ottoman territory in Arbia should be under Arab rule and that claims of the House of Othman, in the person of the Sultan of Turkey, to the Caliphate should be met by an orthodox Caliph at Mecca.

"The Caliphate of the Sultan of Turkey is denied by the Moslems of Persia, and the Moslems of Morocco look upon their Sultan as the representative of Mohammed on earth, but the great mass of Moslems in India and throughout the world would accept the Caliphate of the Turkish Sultan.

"The Caliphate is not a hereditary office. According to Moslem law the Caliph is selected by the great body of believers and must possess these requisites: To be a descendant of Mohammed in the female line through his daughter, Fatima; to rule the sacred places at Mecca and Medina; to possess the relics of the prophet, which are at Constantinople; and to be recognized by the great schools of the law, among which the Azhar at Cairo is first.

"The Shereef of Mecca possesses all these qualifications except two, namely that he is not an independent sovereign ruling the holy places, and he has not the prophet's relics. But a large number of doctors of Arab law have asserted that the prophet's relics are forgeries, and authentic records of the prophet would probably be found at Mecca if they were necessary to complete the title.

"Nothing could be more useful to English policy in the East than an orthodox Caliph ruling independently at Mecca, of Arab birth and lineage, restoring the old headship of the Arabian peninsula at a point he could not be reached by European intrigue, his one port of Jeddah (Yedda) under English control.

"Such a Caliph would be a center for the seething discontent of the Arab Moslems over the entire area south of the Taurus Mountains. He would calm the Indian Moslem ambitions, and he would even be useful to the United States, whose Sulu Mohammedan subjects send pilgrims to the great shrine at Mecca.

"Alone and unaided, the Arab population of Mecca and Medina could not possibly resist the Turkish troops. It has taken them nearly a month to defeat the small Turkish garrison in Mecca, whose cantonment is commanded from all directions. But arms furnished them through Yedda will give the Arabs ample force to meet any advance of Turks from the north, since the railroad has been destroyed. No march will be possible along this route south until next Fall, and by that time the English forces ought to have made such an advance perilous by an attack in flank from Egypt.

"Like so much else, the rising at Mecca depends wholly on the issue of the great war. If the Allies win, the orthodox Moslem world will find itself with a new Caliph exercising his spiritual powers at Mecca for the first time since the first of the Ommiadas Moawiyah left Mecca, 1,251 years ago, to reign at Damascus as Caliph.

"If the Teutonic league wins, or is able to prevent the division of the Ottoman Empire, the Caliphate will remain on the Bosphorus.

"Until a final decision is reached in the great conflict, the rising at Mecca is to be regarded simply as an episode."

Japanese Merchants Study Plans of Allies For After-War Trade

Tokio, August 11.—Forty-two leading businessmen, representing thiry Japanese chambers of commerce, attended a joint conference held at the Tokio Chamber of Commerce building yesterday morning. Measures to be taken toward the actions of the Allies' Economic Conference and the orders by England and France prohibiting importation of some articles were discussed.

Six bills regarding the Paris Conference were brought up for consideration, and explained by Dr. Toda, and Dr. Kambe, professors of economics in the Imperial University of Kyoto. A committee of ten was appointed to consider these bills, which were not made public yesterday because of their diplomatic significance. Representatives of the conference will confer with the Foreign Office authorities about the bills before they are made public.

The conference will last until tomorrow.

WILL ADD 60,000,000 YEN TO NEW BUDGET

Of This Amount 14,000,000 For Japan's Navy—Raise Reserve Fund, Too

Tokio, August 10.—New demands of the various departments of the Government to be incorporated in next year's budget will be increased 60,000,000 yen over last year, so it is understood in official circles. It is added that 14,000,000 yen of the extra amount is for the navy.

The finance department is working on the budget now. It probably will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval September 15.

The amount of reserve fund for emergency needs will be fixed, so it is said, at 8,000,000 yen. This is more than usual, as there is a shortage in that fund at present. This amount will be asked for as an additional appropriation.

FEAR WILSON PEACE ROLE

Berlin Socialist Paper Says Liberals Don't Want It

The Hague, via London, July 16.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts reprints an article, recently written by Prof. Konrad Metger of Berlin, a member of the National Liberal party, under the heading "Dread of Peace."

Prof. Metger asserts that the role of peace mediator would only serve to raise the personal prestige of President Wilson, who, according to the writer, is anxious to emulate President Roosevelt's success in the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations at Portsmouth.

"But," he adds, 'this should be a warning to us, seeing the result was that Japan was cheated of the fruits of victory."

Vorwaerts comments on the article as follows:

"The anti-Americanism of the National Liberals seems to have risen to such a pitch of self-deception that they would wish the war to continue indefinitely so long as America is kept from being the mediator. The great majority of German people certainly do not share this view."

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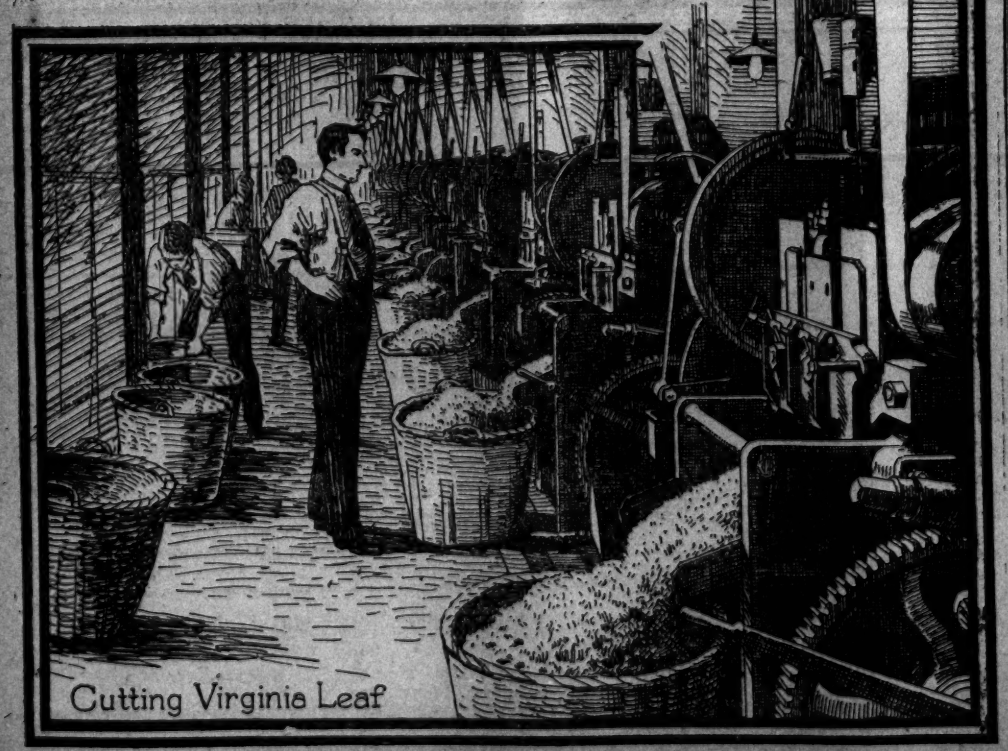
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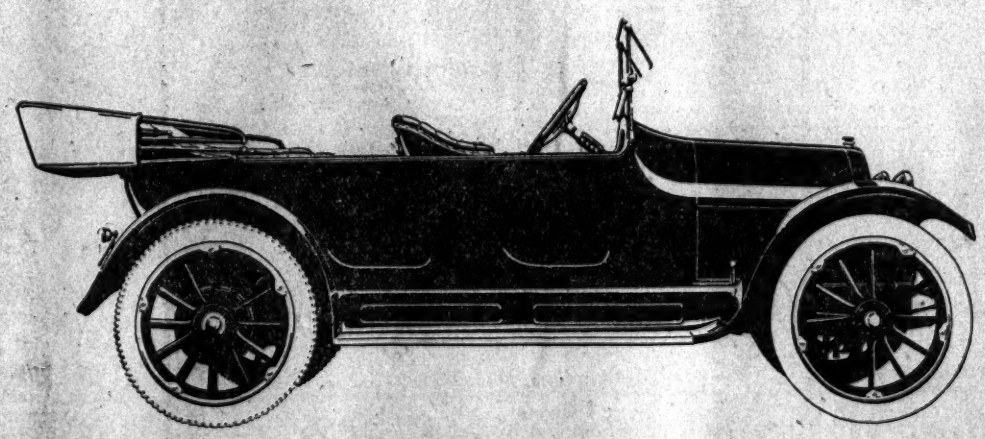

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ITALY HAS CUT LAST BOND WITH GERMANY

Agreement For Mutual Respect Of Rights Of Two Nations' Subjects Abrogated

SEE DECLARATION OF WAR

Berlin Bankers Are Notified To Treat All Italians As Belligerents

Rome, July 15.—Italo-German commercial relations have been broken by Italy, according to the Giornale d'Italia, which says today that the agreement providing for the mutual respect by the two nations of the rights of each other's subjects has been denounced by the Italian Government.

Considerable influence has been brought to bear since Italy's entrance into the war to prevent its extension to Germany in the interest of both countries, since, having no frontier in common, it could in no way work to the advantage of the Allies or the Central Empires, while a declaration of war would uselessly injure the two countries' reciprocal interests. The arrogant attitude of Germany toward Italian subjects, in violation of all international law, has now forced a crisis, which it is believed will lead to another declaration of war, having perhaps as a consequence Italian soldiers being sent to fight on other fronts besides their own.

German Actions Resented

Rome, July 14.—The Berlin Bankers' Association, according to the Stefani News Agency, has circularized all banks in Germany, instructing them that henceforth by request of the Imperial Foreign Office, Italians are to be treated as subjects of a belligerent State; in other words, that payments to Italians in Germany are to be stopped.

The German Foreign Office has officially informed the Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, that payment of workingmen's pensions due Italians has been suspended.

The attitude of Germany toward Italian subjects in Germany and Belgium is causing much resentment here.

A strong demand for cancellation of the agreement had arisen in the press and among the public.

Before leaving Rome in the Spring of 1915, Prince von Bulow, then German Ambassador to Italy, concluded an agreement with the Italian Government, under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects. This meant, for Germany, a guarantee of several million dollars worth of property in Italy held by her subjects, and for Italy the safety of 30,000 of her citizens still living in Germany.

No state of war exists between Germany and Italy, and the agreement negotiated by Prince von Bulow is still in force. Italy according to official opinion here, has faithfully observed the agreement, refraining from touching German property and freely allowing subjects of the German Empire to reside here. On the other hand, Germany is unofficially accused of violating the agreement in depriving Italians in Germany of their liberty of action, preventing men of military age residing in Belgium from leaving the country, suspending payments due Italians, and treating them as subjects of a hostile power.

ITALY EXPECTED BREAK

Official Actions Conceived To Force Declaration from Germany

New York, July 16.—At the High Council of the Entente Powers held in Paris last February the question was bluntly put to the Italian representatives as to why Italy had not declared war on Germany. The question is said to have been answered by another—what had Italy to gain by such a procedure?

It was pointed out that the situation which existed between Italy and her Allies, according to the agreement of November 30, 1915, signed by the London Ambassadors of Italy, Japan, Russia, and France, and by the British Foreign Secretary, and binding each of the signatories not to make a separate peace or to entertain terms of peace without consulting the others, was an anomaly so long as Italy's attitude toward Germany continued to be what it was.

At Paris all the powers, except Italy, gave their adhesion to the scheme of forming a permanent High Council for the future conduct of the war. This Council was to convene at certain stated periods, but might be called together for extraordinary session on ten days' notice by a request made to the French Premier, who was constituted the permanent Chairman.

Sanctioned High Council

A few days later certain members of the Council met at Milan on the invitaation of the Italian Government, which then and there gave its full adhesion to the High Council after explaining the terms of the Bulow-Sonnino agreement. The meeting took place at the Roma Consulata.

There were present M. Briand, the French Premier; M. Leon Bourgeois, Minister of State; M. Barrere, French Ambassador at Rome; Signor Salandra, the then Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

All are said to have agreed that for the present the neutral attitude of Germany would benefit the plans of the Entente Powers, as it would prevent Germany from assisting the Austrians on the Italian fronts, and that the declaration of war when it came should be forced from Germany, which quite likely would not be oversensitive on account of the large amount of German-owned property in Italy.

A few days after the Milan meeting this inspired but inenigmatical note appeared in the Giornale d'Italia:

"Nothing has been said during the visit about Italy officially declaring war against Germany. The secret of this attitude must be well known to the allied Governments, and have their approval, but Italy's attitude is clearly shown in the decree issued at Rome during M. Brand's stay, which declared illicit all trade with Germany as well as with the other enemies. Germany is thereby clearly put down as an enemy, and the question as to whether Italy should declare war or continue until Germany does so is a mere question of formality."

Italy's co-operation with the Allies was at once made manifest through a series of conferences held by the French Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, with the Italian Under Secretary for Munitions, Signor Dall' Olio, and on February 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four German ships in Italian ports—a performance which was expected to bring matters to an issue at Berlin, as Portugal, acting in a similar manner, had called forth an ultimatum and then a declaration. In regard to Italy, however, Wilhelmstrasse gave no sign.

50,000 Germans in Italy

Against the 30,000 Italian subjects in Germany and Belgium, there are about 50,000 German subjects in Italy. Many of them are Italian women who are married to Germans now fighting in the Kaiser's armies; others are German women who have married Italians, and German business men beyond the military age.

German investments of every kind in Italy are estimated, according to Dr. Vittoria Racca of the University of Rome now with New York University, to be about $3,000,000,000. In an article in The Times of March 26, Dr. Racca said:

"Sooner or later this enormous amount of money would be lost if Germany were at war with Italy. On the contrary, if by a miracle of equilibrium it were possible to preserve it till after the war, not only Germany would be that much richer, but, if not politically, she would be able to still dominate Italy economically. And we must never forget that it was because Germany had been shrewd enough to take Italy to her side and to make her do what Berlin wanted, through the complete domination of Italy, that Germany was able to dominate Europe and the world during the last forty years."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad
JES A LITTLE LIFT WILL DO — I WANNA GET IT UP ON ME BACK — COME ON SENSELESS
UH JAMES DEAR CAN YOU GIVE INSIPID A HAND WITH THE ICE BOX WE WANT TO MOVE IT UP FROM THE CELLAR
AW MA — THAT BIG FATHEAD OUGHTA BE ABLE TO LIFT A HOUSE — GEE I'M JUST RESTING AFTER MY EXERCISING
LOOKIT THE SIZE OF THE BIG SLOB — HE JUST TOSSED THE 56 POUND SHOT INTO A NEIGHBORS YARD AN' HE'S ALL IN — OH CINNAMON
HES LIKE MY HELPER OUT THERE IN THE WAGON — HE CAN LIFT MORE SCHOONERS AND LESS ICE THAN ANY ONE I EVER SEE — IF LAZINESS WAS A MICROBE HE'D BE A DINASAURUS
AW, I CANT THINK TO DAY — TOO HOT
WORK TO JAMES RESEMBLES A MAN-EATING SHARK.
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO GET YOUR ATHALETIC YOUNG SON TO GIVE THE MOVER A HAND WITH THE ICE BOY

German Spies Cover Alsace Like Network

Teutons Seek To Root Out Conquered Provinces' Sympathy For Allies

Paris, August 8.—Alsace Lorraine is now covered with a network of German spies in an effort to root out the sympathy for the Allies that is found throughout the conquered provinces.

Even the Boy Scouts of Colmar have been formed into a brigade of eavesdroppers and are employed to overhear private conversations outdoors. Servants are offered f1 for denouncing their employers as friends of France.

Many Alsatians have been forced to fight against the French. One of these, who was detected by his German superior officer in the act of firing into the ground instead of at the French in the Battle of the Marne, was shot by the officer, who exclaimed:

"You Alsatian dogs! All of you are traitors. That is how the friends of France must die!"—*Asahi.*

JAPANESE MEET IN CANADA

San Francisco, August 9.—A general meeting of the Japanese of the Pacific coast will be held in Canada commencing August 17. A test suit on the right of naturalization will be brought up for discussion.

ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR COOLING IN BULGARIA

Troops Laying Down Arms—One Movement Advocates Joining Allies' Side

New York, August 8.—A dispatch from Athens says that, according to a traveler just back from Sofia, Bulgaria, the enthusiasm for war has cooled down in the capital of Bulgaria and the hope for ultimate victory has been given up even among military circles.

The Bulgarians have now become aware of their miscalculation in plunging themselves into the war, and are revealing deep anxiety over the possible consequence of it. Moreover there is a vigorous movement now going on in Bulgaria to advocate the Bulgarian offensive on the side of the Allies, and a large number of Bulgarian troops are laying down their arms. Since the outbreak of the war many Germans have been called back to their country; yet the control of the Government is still in German hands and the police are under German control. Nevertheless the authorities are unable to check the movement in opposition to the war.

The position of M. Radoslovoff, Premier, is being threatened. He has had many escapes from death. The followers of M. Wambrofist are carrying on a vigorous movement against the war in the National Assembly.—*Nichi Nichi.*

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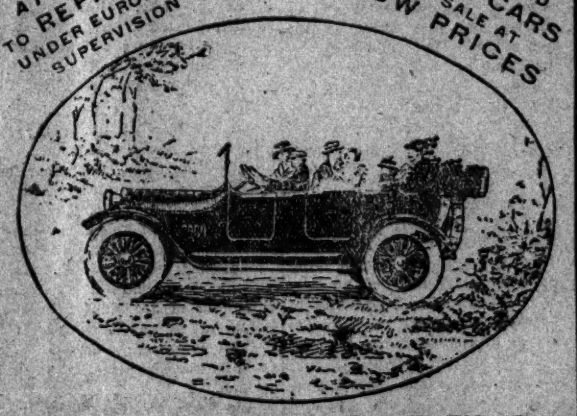
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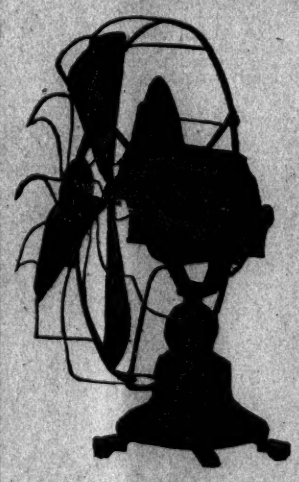
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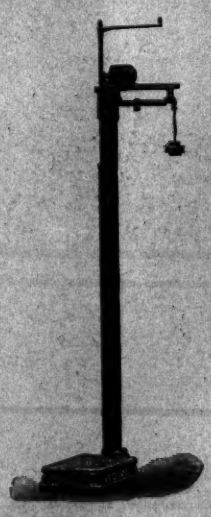
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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BLUE SOX WIN SECOND GAME IN NEW SERIES

Pitchers' Battle To End But Get Little Support From Either Team

The Blue Sox won the second game of the series yesterday when they walloped Honolulu in a featureless and loose game of ball by a score of 11 to 4. Both of the pitchers, Swan for the Blue Sox and Nieper, for Honolulu, deserved better support than they received. They struck out 8 and 9 men respectively.

The score:

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hall, c.f.	4	2	2	1	0	1
Hykes, 1b.	4	2	1	10	0	1
Morrison, s.s.	3	1	1	4	2	1
Rasmussen, c.	3	1	2	5	5	0
Katz, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bowers, l.f.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Swan, p.	3	1	1	1	2	0
Blanco, 3b.	3	2	1	0	2	2
Coolie, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	11	8	21	11	5

Honolulu

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ling, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Valentine, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3	2
Young, c.f.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Smith, s.s.	3	2	1	1	1	0
Kaulia, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ho, c.	3	0	0	10	4	0
Lamb, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0	3
Nieper, p.	3	0	0	2	2	2
Lin, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	4	5	21	11	7

Score by Innings:—

Blue Sox ..... 2 2 0 7 0 0 0=11
Honolulu ..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0= 4

Summary:—Base on balls: off Nieper 2, off Swan 1; Two-base hit: Hall; Struck out: by Nieper 9, by Swan 8; Passed balls: Rasmussen 2, Ho 2.

Umpires: Bunn and Pennywitt.

The members of the Red Sox team are requested to meet promptly at 4.30 this afternoon for practice. The acting captain also has issued a call for a team gathering for the election of a permanent captain.

The All-Shanghai team will meet the Quiros team tomorrow afternoon.

MATTY HAS TWIRLED LAST GAME FOR N. Y.

Cincinnati Gets Famous Pitcher As Manager in Deal For Herzog

New York, July 15.—Christy Mathewson, who has been the idol of the New York baseball public, has twirled his last game for the Giants. Matty will not quit the game, but will go to Cincinnati, where he will assume the managerial reins of the Reds, succeeding Charley Herzog.

The fact was admitted today by President August Herrmann of Cincinnati, who met Harry Hempstead, president of the New York club, following a conference of the two at the Waldorf, where a tentative agreement was reached which involves the shifting of several other players of the two teams.

Clubs Exchange Players

According to the tentative agreement, in return for Matty the Giants are to get Charley Herzog and Outfielder Williams. The New York club also will turn over third baseman Bill McKechnie and outfielder Eddie Roush to the Redlegs.

Herrmann admitted shortly after noon that the report that Matty would be the Reds' next leader was true. He said he has talked the matter over with Hempstead and that the deal is O. K. and lacks only the official stamp of the Cincinnati directors.

As far as Manager McGraw is concerned he is willing to let Matty go. The Cincinnati club, according to Herrmann, is willing to assume Matty's contract, which calls for a big salary. Matty, it is understood, is anxious to manage a ball club, and the chances are he will offer no barriers to balk the deal.

Giants Can Recall Matty

When he affirmed the deal Herrmann said the New York club reserves the right to recall Matty at the expiration of two years. The Reds' proxy said that Herzog himself elected to return to the New York club. Brooklyn also made a flattering offer for the star shortstop.

The Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves also were hot after the Marylander. Herzog's contract contains a clause to the effect that in the event of his release as the Cincinnati manager he can choose his own club. So he selected New York.

The acquisition of Herzog, on top of the purchase of Sallee, will bolster up the Giants and considerably increase their chances for a pennant. Herzog will play third base in place of McKechnie. At third Herzog will be a big improvement, for he not only is a better hitter than McKechnie but is a better all round player.

An Athlete in Freak Hammer Throw

MATT McGRATH ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

This picture, taken at the recent New York police games, proves that an athlete can be in air and still hurl a hammer a great distance. Previous to the taking of this photograph, this feat had been a disputed point, many claiming it impossible. But the picture speaks for itself. Matt McGrath is a champion at this game.

Lawn Bowls

Mr. J. J. Sheridan's team will play Mr. R. Simmons' team on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m. tomorrow. The teams will be:—

Mr. Sheridan's team	Mr. Simmons' team
J. J. Sheridan	R. Simmons
J. Ross Young	D. Mennie
J. Quin	V. Grundy
J. C. Thomson	W. Gater
F. B. Walker	J. P. Lowe
W. Dutton	C. W. Marshall
R. Stephen	A. J. Morrison
R. G. H. Cole	J. V. C. Davis
E. C. Emmett	A. Samson
W. J. Gande	H. Browett
D. de H. Farrant	A. W. Dewhurst
F. A. Sampson	J. C. Galletly
F. Large	C. E. Pearson
F. C. Banham	W. J. Vine

A. W. Starling	S. W. Wolfe
J. Valentine	E. L. Allen
G. R. Wingrove	E. Wheen
W. D. Graham	C. J. Head
E. M. Reid	H. M. Gorton
D. MacGregor	E. Burrows

Reserves:—J. Naylor, E. Brook and B. Hunting.

Yachting

Yesterday evening, instead of the customary harbor race, the Shanghai Yacht Club held a sampan race. Four boats entered for the race, two being from the Shanghai Yacht Club, and two from the Midget Yacht Club. The result was as follows:—

No. 25 sailed by Mr. Byrne (Midget Yacht Club) ..5"—49—50
No. 20 sailed by Mr. Wilson (Midget Yacht Club) ..5"—48—20
No. 3 sailed by Mr. Mellows (Shanghai Yacht Club) 5"—48—21
No. 19 sailed by Mr. O'Kane (Shanghai Yacht Club) 5"—53—00

JAPANESE TENNIS STAR IS SENSATION IN U. S.

After Defeat of Griffin And Other Cracks, Papers Laud Kumagai

Tokio, August 12.—After Kumagai, the tennis champion of Japan, had defeated Clarence Griffin, the California crack, for a championship of New York state in the tournament at Utica, the American papers hailed the Japanese star as the sensation of the court season. The finals of the Utica tournament were played July 15 and Kumagai won in three straight sets. The following day the New York Times had the following to say about his victory:

Usage has robbed an invasion of American lawn tennis courts from across the Atlantic of somewhat of its savor of a decade and a half ago. Gore, Black, Pim, Mahoney, Lowe, Dixon, the Dohertys, Brookes, Wilding—these and more in stalwart parade have marched over our whitewashed lines and ranged from baseline to net with at least their share of success in the quest for the Davis Cup, as well as for American titles.

But now comes an almost unheralded drive from the opposite direction. Over the Pacific comes a small Oriental, unaccustomed to American ways, dialects, beverages, and edibles, but well versed in the manipulation of the American racquet—so thoroughly versed, in fact, that he sweeps aside a representative field of highly-tested lawn tennis players from the two seaboards, and decorates his impeturbable bosom with the Empire State's title insignia.

If the Japanese, Ichiya Kumagai, now tennis champion of New York State and the Orient, accomplishes no notable sequence to his feat at Utica, he will still have justified amply his invasion of the Occident. His partner in the doubles, Hachishiro Mikami, is certainly far his inferior in playing force and skill, yet the combination reached the final round in the Mississippi Valley tournament and the semi-finals in the competition of the past week at Utica. The progress of Kumagai and Mikami in the doubles is rendered the more remarkable by the fact that they must certainly have difficulty in finding wholly worthy opponents capable of giving them the hard practice necessary to develop doubles tactics and team work in their native Nippon.

If remnants remain of the Mikado's one-time ire at the sovereign State of California, solace may be found by that exalted potentate in the fact that one of his young subjects has demonstrated on American soil his mastery at the chief court game over at least one of the phenominal group of California players. Any lingering doubt that may have survived Kumagai's two previous defeats of Griffin on Far Eastern courts as to the relative strength of the two must be dispelled by the ease with which the Japanese wrought victory on Saturday. And Griffin, from no mean state, is likewise no mean player. On the contrary, he is one of the little group of the country's best. The Japanese players will certainly have reason to be pleased with the results of their trip.

GOTCH IN A CIRCUS BOUT BREAKS LEG

Retired Wrestling Champion Will Be On Shelf For Indefinite Period

Kenosha, Wis., July 18.—Frank Gotch, world's champion wrestler, is in the Kenosha hospital suffering from a bad fracture of the left leg just above the ankle.

The fibula was splintered today while Gotch was taking part in an exhibition bout with Bob Managoff of Chicago.

He will be laid up indefinitely.

Gotch and Managoff had been wrestling less than two minutes. Managoff was holding Gotch's shoulders when the champion made a quick turn for a hip hold. His left foot caught between the mats and the bone was snapped.

Gotch fell and Managoff called a surgeon.

Jess Willard was in an adjoining tent and he and Tom Jones accompanied Gotch to the hospital.

Famous Horse and His Owner Die Day Apart

Minneapolis, Minn., July 13.—Marion Willis Savage, millionaire manufacturer and railroadowner of Minneapolis, died at Hillcrest hospital of heart failure at 6 o'clock Wednesday night, just thirty-two hours after the peerless Dan Patch, the horse he loved nearly as dearly as one of his family, died at the Dan Patch stock farm.

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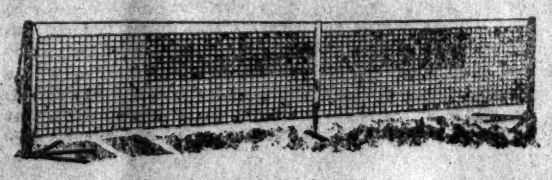

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Rough weather on the Eastern Sea. The typhoon makes its way towards south-west of Japan.

DEATH

GEE.—On Saturday, August 12, 1916, at French Hospital, Tientsin, Marjorie Victoria, age 9½ months, beloved daughter of Fredk. Arthur and Irene Louise Gee.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 18, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

American Neutrality Vindicated

(New York World)

AS a lesson in neutrality, the appearance of a German submarine merchantman in an American harbor is as important as the achievement in construction and navigation. The errand of this undersea blockade-runner proves the falsity of all that the Junker press of Germany and its satellites in this country have said as to the nature of our traffic with Great Britain, France and Russia.

The Deutschland arrives with a small but valuable cargo of dyestuffs. It is said that she will return with nickel and rubber, commodities sorely needed in Germany. If conditions were such as to make it desirable that she should carry fire-arms and explosives, there would be no interference with such a shipment.

One submarine merchantman has therefore put to rout the whole international claque which for months has maliciously misrepresented the attitude of the American Government and people. If others come, as is the promise, the demonstration will be continuous. Under water or on the water, the vessels will be engaged in lawful traffic at their own risk. The fact that British control of the sea compels Germany to resort to small submersibles instead of using its great liners is not our fault; it is Germany's misfortune. Neither are we to blame if Britain's blockade proves a failure as against undersea commerce; that would be Germany's good fortune, in this case well earned.

Pro-German propaganda in the United States almost persuaded Congress at one time to relinquish our right to the sea. Most of the Republicans in both Houses actually went on record, at a time when the Administration's diplomatic victory in the submarine matter was practically won, in favor of warning Americans not to travel on belligerent ships. An important element favored an embargo upon all war supplies.

To have withdrawn protection from Americans at sea would have been to encourage on Germany's part the lawless use of such naval power as it possesses. To have placed an embargo upon munitions would have been a shameful surrender of a sovereign right, and it would have amounted to a violation of neutrality, which might have led to war.

Moreover, if these mistaken policies had prevailed, the heroic voyage of the Deutschland would have been in vain. It is here for the sinews of war, just as the British, French and Italian liners are. With an embargo in force, it would go home light so far as such commodities are concerned. Instead of meeting an embargo, it enters an open market. In our waters it is under our protection. On its departure, like any other belligerent, it must look out for itself and its purchases.

The just and determined attitude of the United States did much to stop the misuse of submarines. The true neutrality of the United States will operate powerfully to encourage their legitimate operation in commerce as well as in war. In this, Germany itself is likely to find a respectable triumph after what at first seemed to be defeat and humiliation.

It is the difference between massacre and merchandising, between savagery and civilization.

The Lull in the Balkans

(New York Sun)

SHREWD King Ferdinand, credited with a keen eye for the main chance, has refused to send Bulgarian troops to aid Austria on the Italian and Galician fronts. In temporary possession of a big slice of Servian territory and several desirable Greek forts, he has chosen to fall back upon his original agreement to remain in the Balkans and in so doing endeavor to hold what he has won.

For a ruler who cast his country's fortunes with what he believed the winning side, he is placed in an unfortunate predicament. On the south he is faced by 300,000 British and French troops, well equipped and fit from months of rest, and a rejuvenated Servian army fired with a resolve to restore its lost nation. On the north he has Rumania, of whose unfriendliness he has no doubt and whose decision for intervention in favor of the Allies has been expected if Austria's defence against her Russian and Italian foes collapses.

He may have doubted whether the troops he was able to send could stem the tide of Russian and Italian conquest; or he may have had no fear of Rumania's participation in the war. But he knew that the withdrawal of Teutonic forces from Servia and Montenegro left to Bulgaria the defence of the conquered Balkan lands. The Turks could offer little aid. They were hard pressed in Asia and their remaining European possessions were in imminent peril.

There has been a lull in the fighting in the Balkans. The expected drive north from Salonica has not yet been attempted. But that does not indicate that Ferdinand will remain unchallenged in his possession of conquered territory. It may be, as has been said, that General Sarrail has been halted until Rumania decides. This, however, seems improbable; Rumania is not now likely to join the Central Powers, and her attitude has proved too uncertain to cause delay in a long planned military move.

It is more probable that the Allies' drive in the Balkans awaits the outcome of the Russian and Italian offensive movements against Austria. Should these continue successful and Austria, defeated, be unable to send troops south of the Danube the reconquest of the Balkans will present a much less serious problem. By that time Ferdinand may be ready for peace overtures. At least he will have his army to defend Bulgaria. He has apparently chosen with his usual cunning.

'I Will Not Help These Men'

(New York World)

PRESIDENT Wilson gave salesmen in Detroit yesterday not only advice but aid. In Latin America, at least, our sudden emergence as a creditor Nation would win but unwilling trade if it were conditioned by distrust of us as a Nation poisoned by the germs of conquest-fever. This distrust the President sought again to lessen.

"We must respect our own sovereignty," says Mr. Wilson, enforcing the burden of his Mobile speech—"but we must respect that of Mexico." Upon better understanding there is a handicap: "Mexico feels that we do not wish to help her but to possess her. This is due to the manner in which some have tried to exploit her possessions. So far as I am concerned, I will not help these men."

Most revolutions have been agrarian. That of 1789 gave France peasant ownership and prosperity that has been a world marvel. Madero planned, or dreamed, as much for Mexico—to free the miserable peon on his own land. Oil and mine and ranch concessionaires naturally preferred the lavish rule of Diaz, hailed the murderer Huerta as his pupil and now hope to harry the United States into annexation.

Legitimate business should welcome, as humanity applauds, plain notice that the Administration "will not help these men."

Correspondence

The Yunnan Opium Case

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—It has occurred to me that it may possibly interest some of your readers to know that the recent seizures of opium alleged to have been smuggled into Shanghai by Yunnan military officials have doubtless reminded some old residents of China of an incident in Canton a number of years ago, when Sir Robert Hart was visiting the fair City of Rams.

The story went at the time that upon the arrival of the river steamer carrying the late "I.G." to Canton at its destination, a Customs officer entered Sir Robert Hart's cabin and asked to be allowed to search his personal baggage for opium that was believed to be therein concealed.

Not at all offended, but somewhat amused at the idea of somebody smuggling opium in his baggage, the "I.G." at once granted the permission asked for with the result, if my memory serves me aright, that quite a valuable haul was made of the drug.

Of course no suspicion attached to the Inspector General, but rather to one of the Chinese in his service, who doubtless thought the trip to Canton with the supreme head of the Customs Service a golden opportunity to run several parcels of No. 1 drug into the Southern Capital free, gratis and for nothing.

What the upshot of the affair was I do not now recollect, beyond the fact that I heard the drug was seized and confiscated. Probably, no doubt, the "suspect" thought he had got off lightly if merely summarily dismissed for culpable negligence in failing to prevent concealment of opium in the personal baggage of his distinguished employer.

For aught I know there may still be men in the Customs Service who can easily recall this amusing incident in the life of "the great I. G."

Yours faithfully,
VIATOR.

Shanghai, August 17.

Aiming for 125-Year Mark With Okuma

Do we live as long as we ought to?

Many are the philosophers and scientists who have discussed the question. Ancient books, both East and West, record the names of wise men who searched for the secret of long life. The topic of longevity has always attracted thinkers, but very few of them have ventured to state their belief in a definite conclusion.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Premier of Japan, is one of the few. He believes that MEN AND WOMEN OUGHT TO LIVE TO BE AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD. More than that, he says he is going to live to be a hundred and twenty-five himself!

By Mock Joya

"Since the most ancient times," said Count Okuma, "many people have tried to find a way not to die. Out of their dread of death they have sought to find some method or some medicine by which they could escape it. Even great philosophers who had taught the beauty and happiness of death have wanted to live longer when they found their own end approaching.

"Of course they have all failed. They have all been on the wrong tack. Not to get old—that is the thing they should have tried to do. Dread of death, or the desire to live, will not prolong our lives. But the desire and endeavor not to get old, will tend to prolong the period of living.

"This world has little use for the aged. Cannibals eat their old men and women. In primitive times it was a custom to kill the superannuated. In Japan, according to tradition, we used to drive old people out into the mountains to shift for themselves. However all that may have been, it must be granted that aged people are of no practical use in this world. They cannot do anything, and often they hinder progress. Now that the world is civilized, we refrain from killing the aged, and we show them high respect. Nevertheless, we find them in our way. They have no bad intentions toward us, but their ideas and outlook are so different that we cannot agree with each other, and for our benefit they often do what proves to be harmful.

"That is the real reason why old people have no place in the world, because they failed to stay young and be with younger men, because they fail to understand the younger men and the present situation. They theorize over memories.

"As they become old in spirit and idea, they feel that they are driven away from the society of younger and livelier people. If they realize that fact, it makes them still older. If they do not realize it, they will be still more in the way, and will get disliked by the active men of the world."

Notice, please, that Count Okuma had been calling young people "we," and telling how "old men" are in the way of "our" progress. Count Okuma has seen seventy-nine years come and go. But in spirit and activity he is still a young man.

"People call me 'old Okuma'," he went on. "But I am not old Okuma yet. The ministers in my cabinet are all about twenty years younger than I. They should be my children. But they are all old men. I am the youngest member of my cabinet."

That is seemingly true. From the cabinet meetings, hours long, Count Okuma is the only member to emerge showing no signs of fatigue. And he is the most active and productive of them all. Not only is he the Premier; he writes a tremendous amount of material for newspapers, magazines and books; he delivers lectures, presides at various meetings, and from dawn till dusk is besieged by callers at his house.

"For myself," he said, "I am confident that I shall live at least one hundred and twenty-five years. And I may live much longer. I believe that one hundred and twenty-five years should be the average human life. Those who die before that age die young. And only men who live to be a hundred and sixty or seventy should rightfully be counted as having lived remarkably long.

"Wealth is the greatest enemy to long life. It brings several kinds of worries, and at the same time it brings other evils. Men of wealth always have to be thinking how to use their wealth, and how to protect it. Men who have large collections of art objects are always worrying about their safety. Men who own stocks and bonds experience severe excitement at every rise or fall of the market. Ordinarily, men of wealth cannot expect to live long. And in that regard I have no worry, since I have no wealth and no treasures.

"Another thing which greatly shortens our lives is pleasure. Happiness is an essential thing; we can-

(Continued on Page 7)

Play That Taught English Workmen To Save

It is doubtful if England's workers have ever saved as much money as they are saving today. This is due in part to high war wages and in part to the fact that an impulse toward economy which began among the aristocracy, and from the aristocracy permeated the class of rich commoners, has at last been felt by the workers.

At first the British workers lost their heads in consequence of the great increase in wages resulting from the war and an era of extravagance began among them. He was a poor munitions worker who did not send his wife to get a sealskin coat on five shillings a week instalments, to buy a piano upon the same terms; that workman's cottage was rare from which a phonograph did not send its songs into the evening air; grimy colliers dressed their daughters in fine silks; fusemakers gave their sons as much for spending money as before the war days had been spent upon the family maintenance. The English workingman plunged into an era of insane spending accompanied, until new laws were passed, by extraordinary intemperance.

It was not until a few months ago that the arguments against all this began really to take effect and the British worker came to his senses. A play called "War Mates" had a powerful influence in putting a stop to strikes in the munition works, which during the first year of the war promised seriously to hamper the Government in its equipment and support of the armies fighting in the field against Germany. The success of this play undoubtedly inspired the author of another drama, "Too Late," which was written by Walter W. Ellis for the purpose of influencing the British workmen away from extravagance. Admittedly the effect of this stage presentation has been remarkable. Some extracts from it will therefore be of interest.

The principal character, Jim Garston, who has been drawing abnormally high wages for war work, has been so wasteful that his wife, Peg, has become frightened and herself has gone to work in a factory so that she may earn wages with which to supply a fund for their son Harry, who is at the front, if when he returns at the end of the war he should find difficulty in getting work.

A mate of Jim, named Bill Holmes, is his companion in dissipation, and under the influence of drink endeavors to make love to Peg. She indignantly repulses him and in order to get even he lies to her husband about her.

The opening of the first act includes the visit of Harold Clarke, son of the Garston family's landlord, with a request for the rent. Peg refuses to pay him from her funds, wishing him to collect from Jim, who is wasting his money. Clarke knows that she herself is at work in a munitions factory and she begs him to keep the knowledge of it from her husband. He is in the act of shaking hands with her as a seal to the promise when Bill Holmes enters and mistakes the significance of the handclasp. Soon after Clarke's departure Jim enters, finding Bill with his wife.

Jim's statement that he, a workman, drove home in a taxi from the scene of his daily labors is not in the least an exaggeration of episodes constantly noted among the laboring classes in the munitions towns during the first year of the war. The play continues in part as follows:

(Enter Jim Garston with a flower in his coat and bottles in his pocket. He smokes a cigar.)

Jim—Hullo, Peg! (Removes coat) How are yer, Bill?

Bill Holmes—Pretty bobish. Thought you'd be later.

Jim—Aha! I had a taxi up to the foot of the hill.

Peg—A taxi!

Jim—And why shouldn't I? I'm earning it!

Bill—Of course. We can't all be misers.

Jim—We're gentlemen, aren't we? But I can't stick these rotten cigars. Where's my pipe

Peg—Won't you have some tea?

Jim—(to Bill)—What say?

Bill—If yer like—we can wash the tea down afterward.

Jim—Not that I'm fond of drink, mind yer. But they shouldn't close the pubs. This is simply revenge. We'll get our own back somehow. Revenge, Bill.

Peg (looks at Bill handing tea)—Don't spill it.

Jim—What do you think of this tea set? Cost fifty bob (shaking)—and they won't balance.

Bill—You are a swank.

Jim—I'm just real at home with these fine things. I believe we're gents and don't know it. (Drinks.)

Bill—You said you wanted to buy a gramophone.

Jim—Hark at him, Peg! A gramyphone. You mean a phonygraph, dunce!

Bill—Well, whatever you call it. Bert Smith wants to sell his. He'll take four quid and it cost ten.

Jim—Right ye are. I'll have it.

Peg—But, Jim, isn't it better to save the money?

Jim—What's the good of saving it? Easy come, easy go.

While Peg goes off to wash up the tea things Bill tells Jim he caught Peg and Clarke in a love scene. Jim pretends to go off with Bill to buy the gramophone. Clarke returns and Peg has laid the rent money on the table when Jim bursts in. There is a violent scene, in which Clarke is ordered out and goes.

Jim—Where did you get that money?

Peg—I'm minding it for some one else who as sure as I'm alive will want it some day, and that's the honest truth.

Then Jim accuses Peg of meeting Clarke secretly and despite her protestations of innocence orders her out of the house when she refuses to tell where she got the rent money.

The second act shows us Jim seated at a table in his house, with Clarke standing in front of him.

Jim—(Haggard looking. Vehemently)—I'm willing to work, but I tell you there's no work to be had. It's barely six weeks now since peace came, and there ain't a place open. And if I can't get work I can't pay rent.

Clarke—And if you can't pay rent we must find another tenant who can.

Jim—Haven't you made enough profit out of the war to keep the works open?

Clarke—We've made a bit, but don't forget, Garston, you've had your war profit, too; but you've thrown them away. Oh, you're not the only one, You're all alike. Good workmen, but so pigheaded, you think you know everything. A little money turns your brains—all of you. You go up in the air. You run mad. You've been out of work five weeks—that's nothing. Wait for a year, perhaps longer, and I don't think you'll find it much better. You've been having ten pounds instead of two. Somebody's got to pay for it, and I'll take time. You should have saved your money. Oh. I know it's very nice to flash about with a few pounds and buy things of no use to any one, but you'll find the satisfaction of a nest egg at the bank licks everything. You must clear out by 12 tomorrow—you understand?

Jim—Clarke, Mr. Clarke, don't be hard. Will you listen to me?

Clarke—You wouldn't listen to me when I stood here six weeks ago trying to prove to you that your own wife was the straightest little woman in the world.

Jim—But I believe you were right now, I do on my oath.

Clarke—Too late again.

(Bill enters.)

Bill—Oh, it's you, Mr. Clarke. Here, don't start on me again, I've cleared out of my shanty—you may as well have the keys. (Offers keys.)

Clarke—Thank you. And where are you going to live now?

Bill—Me? Oh, I'm going to turn in here with Jim.

(Jim laughs satirically.)

Clarke—Garston is leaving here tomorrow at 12.

(Exit Clarke.)

Bill—You leaving here? What are you going to leave me in the lurch like that for?

Jim—Do you think this is a blooming hotel for everybody?

Bill (Gazes around)—Hotel dee Lockhart. Well, aren't you going to give us a drink?

Jim—The tap's outside in the yard.

Bill—I ain't come here like the gentry do on the Continong, to take the waters.

Jim—Have you got any baccy?

Bill—Don't talk so well off. I've been walking up the hill now behind a bloke smoking twist, just to get a sniff of it. I've walked miles to see if there was a job going.

Jim—Any luck?

Bill—Every blooming thing is lying idle. And four hundred of the recruits have just come home,

(Knock at door.)

Jim—See who that is.

(Bill opens door—Harry, in khaki, peeps in.)

Harry—(Playfully)—Is Mr. Garston indoors?

Jim (starts back)—Harry!

Harry—What cheer, father! I thought I'd surprise you. (Offers hand.) Well, we's done the job and whacked the old Germans. (Pause.) Ain't ye pleased to see me?

Jim—Of course I'm pleased. I'm—er—I'm very glad you ain't wounded, Harry.

Harry—Oh, I've had some nasty scratches, but there! It's all over now, and it's a treat to get home. Father, I can do with a good lump of the old Cheddar and a pint of bitter ale—eh?

(Jim is silent—Bill wipes his mouth reminiscently.)

Harry—What's wrong What's up, father?

Bill—Shall I tell him? (Jim nods.) There ain't nothing in the house at all We've come on hard times.

Harry—Strike me pink! And I heard you were all making pots of money and living like dukes.

Bill—Aha.

Harry—Ain't you had any work?

Bill—Yes—or—or—a bit.

Harry—What do you call a bit.

(Bill shrugs.)

Harry—Been out of work, father? Can't either of you talk? Gad, you're a rum lot to come home to.

Jim (starting up)—We've had work, Harry—good work, five six, seven—and some of us ten pounds a week, and like blithering idiots we've blowed the lot—and that's the truth—the damned truth.

Harry is told that his mother has gone and then discloses that he knows all about it. He produces a letter from his mother in which she describes the trick Bill Holmes played, and then goes. A struggle takes place between Jim and Bill, which ends with Jim collapsing and Bill crawling out of the door. Then later:

(Peg and Harry appear in doorway. Peg gives money to Harry and tells him to go and buy some things.)

Peg (Comes to Jim and assists him to armchair)—Come here and keep quiet.

Jim—Peg! Peg! You've come at last.

Peg—I'm not one to say much, you know that—and if you're ruined, Jim—well, there are hundreds of others who have done the same as you. I knew it'd come. It was bound to come Why didn't you listen to me and save yer money? You and the likes of us have been grumbling for years because we were born and fixed in a thirty bob rut with no hope of a future. Thirty bob or thereabouts—and our one prayer has been for a chance—a dog's chance—to get hold of a bit and so be lifted out of the rut. That's what we prayed for. And then the war came and stirred up everything. The war brought sorrow to millions, but it was our chance! Our chance, Jim, and theirs down yonder. But they didn't see it no more than you. The money rolled in. You know how. Five, six, seven—ten pound a week. That was our chance that was sent and all we had to do was to stick to a bit of it. A little more baccy for you or a new feather for me wouldn't have hurt any one, but to blow the lot was a real dirty sin. It was our chance—God gave it to us and you chucked it away—you chucked it away!

Jim—You're right, old girl; right as gospel, but it's too late now!

Peg—No! It ain't too late!

Jim—It is. There ain't a job going.

Peg (yelling)—It ain't too late, I tell yer. I've been in the factory myself. I've helped with the shells and I've saved a hundred and twenty pounds—and I've lived.

Finally Jim thinks out a way of making work for himself. The curtain falls while Jim's arms are about his wife and her face is hidden in his shoulder.

Live and Learn

"I can't understand this code of ethics."

"What code is that?"

"The one which makes it all right to take a man's last dollar, but a breach of etiquette to take his last cigarette."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove, most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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"AERTEX" Cellular Vests, Trunk-Drawers and Combinations,

"MORLEY'S" Lisle Thread Half-Hose in Black and White

"WAVERLEY" Rubber Shoes for Lawn Bowls (Made in Scotland)

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The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY HAT DEAR?
IF I TOLD YOU YOU'D GIT SORE AT ME.
WHAT COULD I EXPECT FROM A PERIOD LIKE YOU. YOU HAVE NO TASTE.
NO, BUT I'VE GOT A GOOD THIRST.
BOO-OO AND TO THINK I BOUGHT THIS HAT ON YOUR ACCOUNT.
IT SEEMS TO ME YOU CHARGE EVERYTHING TO MY ACCOUNT!
IDIOT!!!
NOW- SEE- I KNEW YOU'D BREAK THAT VASE IF YOU EVER HIT ME WITH IT-
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

John Howard Payne as Richard III

A copy of the New York Mirror of August 1, 1835, recently fell into the hands of the Kansas City Star, and proved to be interesting for other reasons than that it contained references to many of the leading dramatic lights of the period. Particularly because it contained an anecdote about John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," concerning whom anecdotes are few.

Payne was a man of greater versatility than is generally supposed. At the age of 13, his biographers tell us, he began to edit The Thespian Mirror, a weekly newspaper. Two years later, he published twenty-five numbers of a periodical called The Pastime, and while engaged in this work made a successful debut at the Park theater, New York, his native city, in the character of Norval. Following his successful entree into the dramatic profession, he appeared in Boston and in other cities, going to England and appearing, in 1812-13, in London, where he produced many new dramas adapted from the French. In the matter of adapting plays he was apparently quite as proficient, if not quite so prolific, as Dion Boucicault of a later day. For one of these plays, called "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," he wrote the ballad that made him famous. Of a whole volume of other poems not one is remembered, and his plays, the most successful of which were "Virginius" and "Charles II.," have passed out of the recollection of all save collectors.

He was, however, much sought by the writers and wits of his time, and was on terms of close intimacy with Coleridge and Charles Lamb. It was after he had edited a paper called The Opera Glass, in London, that he returned to the United States and received his appointment as consul to Tunis.

The anecdote has to do with the time, probably, when he was engaged in editorial work. One of his friends of those days was William Elliston, who managed theaters in Manchester and Birmingham. He was of the old school, and was one of the best known and most forceful characters in the cities where he ruled as a Thespian leader. It was his custom to have his own way about most things, or about most things in his line. He happened to be in London looking for "talent," and, meeting Payne, invited him to come down and see how they dealt with Shakespeare in Manchester. Payne was not altogether averse to a little break in his routine, and he accepted. At the theater in Manchester, greatly to Elliston's chagrin, the actor who was to play the part of Richard III. that night had failed to put in an appearance. Had Payne ever played it? Yes, but long ago; could not recall a dozen lines of it now. Would he repeat all he could recall? Yes, he would oblige so far. Splendid! beautiful! grand! Why not be agreeable and take the part tonight? Not to be thought of. Just go on and let us see what you can do.

Payne stumbled over some of the lines, and when he finished he found himself alone. Elliston had mysteriously disappeared. On his return, which was not soon, Payne told him that he could by no means undertake to appear before a Manchester audience in "Richard." He did not know the lines. He had forgotten the business. He would simply expose himself to ridicule.

"My dear fellow, you are not in earnest," said Elliston, "I am sure you are not. You are all over town by this time, in large letters: 'For this night only, the part of Richard III. by the American Roscius, John Howard Payne.' You must play for us tonight."

"It is to totally impossible," replied Payne, indignantly. "I cannot and will not expose myself. What could possess you to do this when you saw——"

"My dear fellow, I saw you going on with the part excellently, swimmingly, triumphantly. Come—come. The thing is done. 'Tis now too late to undo it; play you must; nay, you shall. What? Not oblige an old admirer?" and so on.

"And how did you get on?" a friend to whom Payne was telling the story inquired.

"Why," Payne replied, "really better than I could have imagined. I studied all day, and at night gave as much of the part as I could recollect. I spouted something like Shakespeare, and to tell you the truth, the people seemed to think my imitation better than the original. I roared it out twice as loud as the original text, and it drew down thunders of applause."

It is hard to think of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," with or without variations, doing anything like that.

Aiming for 125-Year Mark With Okuma

(Continued from Page 6)

not live without it. But we are apt to carry happiness a little too far, and wish for pleasure. Pleasure, in itself, is not an evil thing. But constant indulgence in it quickly shortens our lives.

"Our early deaths are wholly our own fault. Heaven ordained our life to last at least one hundred and twenty-five years. Those who die before reaching that age do so of their own choice. For myself I am confident that I shall live that long."

Count Okuma was asked how he regarded the Biblical stories of men who lived for several hundred years.

"They are all exaggeration," he said. "There might be some who lived to be two hundred years old or so, but never longer than that. Stories of men who lived even a thousand years are told in both Orient and Occident, but they are just stories. There never were such persons."

"But if YOU live a hundred and twenty-five years," the question was put to him, "will not people in future refuse to believe it, and regard the so-called story as an exaggeration?"

"There is no need to worry about that," he said. "When I live to be that old, I will leave such a record that no man can question, the truth of it. I will prove in a way that scientists cannot deny that human beings can live a hundred and twenty-five years or more. I will leave my personal record as the fundamental argument for this theory.

"You see, I am in the ideal condition to have a long life. I have no wealth or treasure to bother me, and I have no worries. I am always happy. I am not old yet, and I shall not get old for a good many years to come.

"Live while you are young is my counsel. The moment you feel yourself getting old, prepare for your funeral. Once men are old, they cannot live long. This world is not made for them. Old men ought to die.

"So if you want to live long, do not get old. Keep young, keep in touch with present conditions and progress. Always feel that you are up to the minute. The moment you feel yourself left behind, know then that you have become old. And once you are old, there is nothing left for you to do but to die. Old men are always in the way. I think the ancient habit of killing them was not such a bad idea. It might help the progress of the world and give us more happiness and comfort.

"So I say again to the people of the world that they should keep themselves from becoming old. When they begin to get old, as a matter of fact they are already dead. And dead people are not nice companions."

Revenge on Wrong Man

Male Straphanger—Madam, you are standing on my foot.

Female Ditto—I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down.—*Boston Transcript.*

Liar!

"You know those gloves I bought here the other day—you said they'd last me two years . . ."

"Well?"

"I've lost them!"—*Le Rire, Paris.*

Just Received In Stock

the following wines from Messrs A. de Luze et Fils, Bordeaux.

Sherries				
One star demi sec	at $2.00	per	quart	bottle
Two stars demi sec	2.50	"	"	"
Amontillado dry pale	3.25	"	"	"
M. P. demi doux	3.50	"	"	"
XXX Extra gout anglais	5.00	"	"	"
Malagas				
One star	1.75	"	"	"
Two stars	2.50	"	"	"
Three stars	3.50	"	"	"
Madeiras				
One star	2.00	"	"	"
Two stars	2.50	"	"	"
Three stars	3.50	"	"	"

Special prices by the case.

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Falconite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

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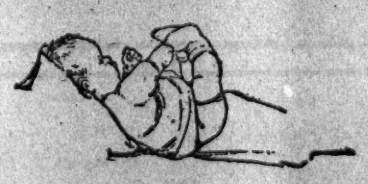

Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

Take with you Borden's EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk on your summer trip.

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.00
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1915
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11⅛—Tls.	6.83
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex.....$	9.46
Peking Bar .....Tls.	342
Native nterest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N.Y. on London ....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-11 1/16
London	Demand 2-11 7/16
India	T.T. 218¼
Paris	T.T. 410
Paris	Demand 410½
New York	T.T. 69 5/8
New York	Demand 69 ¾
Hongkong	T.T. 73
Japan	T.T. 72½
Batavia	T.T. 169

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts. 3-7/16
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3-7/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts. 3-11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-11/16
Paris	4 m-s. 425
New York	4 m-s. 72 5/8

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

@1—Hk. Tls.....	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.47
" " 1—Marks†.....	3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.50
" " 1—Rupees	2.48
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.50
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones	Tls. 90.00
Trams "B"	Tls. 87.00
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 10.75
Bukits	Tls. 5.20
Chengs	Tls. 3.85
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11.00
Samagagas	Tls. 1.25
Semambus	Tls. 1.80
Sua Maggis	Tls. 6.00
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Ziangbes	Tls. 6.75

Direct Business Reported

Weeks	$17.50
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25.00
Repah	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12.75
North China Ins.	Tls. 155.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Weeks	$17.00 cash

Direct

Dominions	Tls. 13.00 cash
Dominions	Tls. 13.25 Sept.
Weeks	$17.00
Semambus	Tls. 1.75 cash
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 10.80 cash
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 10.85 Aug.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3¼d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.

Last Quotation, London, August 15:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady after easier.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore regarding the rubber auction held on August 16:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $115 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2½d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe $114 per picul equivalent to 2s. 2½d. in London.
Demand is good.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
503 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 3.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul
Sheet:	$
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 118/115
Smoked Good Ribbed ..	„ 114/108
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 113/109
Smoked Good Plain	„ 107/102
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed..	„ —
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Plain ..	„ 105
Unsmoked Good Plain ..	„ —
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 118/115
Good Pale Thin	„ 115/112
Good Pale Blanket	„ —
Good Brown Blanket ..	„ 106/104
Fine Brown	„ 112/104
Good Brown	„ 103/ 94
Good Dark	„ 96/ 78
Barky	„ 85/ 51
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 92/ 70
Loose	„ 51
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	„ 94

London quotations:

	s. d.
Fine Pale Crepe	2 2
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet..	2 1¾

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 8,175 (about 487 tons).
Sold Pcls. 4,418 (about 263 tons).

A further decline is to be recorded as the result of our auction today. The demand can only be described as fair, but buyers wanted to pay only their own prices. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet sold at $118/115, the average being about $116 for both grades. No interest was shown in unsmoked Sheet and only one single lot was sold. Medium and lower Crepes found ready buyers at prices of a few dollars below those of last week. Very little Scrap was on offer, but two or three lots fetched good prices. About half of the total quantity on offer was withdrawn on account of high limits.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s. 2/4 1/16
Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 5/8
Banks' buying rate on New York Demand 56 1/16
(Meyer and Measor.)

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, August 16.—Tenders for the Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Bills.
Highest price 1s. 4-3/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-3/32d.
Receive 23%.
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4⅛d.
Tenders at 1s. 4⅛d.
Receive 23%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 3,315,000.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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Secretaries and General Managers, 19 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets	Tls. 9,324,124.87
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FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, August 11.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

A dull week has to be recorded; the paucity of business is probably partly due to the continued spell of great heat and partly to the apparently unending disturbances around Canton. It is now reported with regard to the latter that there is some hope of a settlement being shortly reached between the warring factions. On the whole prices have been fairly well maintained but settlement influences are beginning to cause a little weakness in some Stocks.

In the North the Shanghai Market appears to be absolutely lifeless although all Cottons remain quite firm.

Rubber. The last quotations give first Latex 2/2½ paid, forward October to December 2/4¼ paid.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have weakened somewhat under selling pressure and sales are reported at $760.

Marine Insurances.—Unions remain quiet at $920, with sales reported. Cantons at $395, North Chinas at $155, and Yangtszes at $260 still remain unchanged, all nominal.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in small demand at $154, whilst Hongkong Fires are without business at $390.

Shipping. Douglases have eased off a bit with sales reported at $134½ and $134 for cash and $139 for October, with further sellers at these rates. Perferred Indos can probably be placed at $46½ and Deferred Indos are wanted at $127 for cash (both rates ex interim dividend paid today) with small busness doing. Star Ferries have changed hands at $35, and more shares can probably be obtained at this rate. Steamboats having benefited by the Canton disturbances are still in good demand at $22½, but a few shares can be obtained at $23.

Refineries—China Sugars in spite of apparent weakness there is some under-tow of strength, and $115 would be paid for August delivery. Mahabons maintain their position in the market fairly well and cash sales have been made at $39½, but at the close sellers would accept $39.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are very nominal at $26¼: public interest seems to have died out in this stock for the time being. Raubs are wanted at $2½. Ural Caspians are quoted 34s. 0d. nominal, and Tronohs at 30s. 0d. Shells are a firm market with buyers offering 109s. 0d. at which rate sellers are unwilling to part.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after a fair amount of business at $82½ and $83 for cash, are still in demand at the latter figure. Hongkong Docks are quiet at $127 for cash with a few settlement shares on offer. Shanghai Docks remain quiescent at Tls. 68½ ex dividend.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are still firm, and sales report at $100 and buyers at $99. Hongkong Hotels after their recent sharp advance are without business at $118. Hongkong Lands are very quiet at $100. Kowloon Lands at $38 and West Points at $88 are neglected.

Cotton Mills.—The following quotations remain practically unchanged from last week. Ewos Tls. 140. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 93½. Kung Yiks Tls. 3¼. Langtszepoos at Tls. 5, but no business has been reported.

Electric Companies. — Honkgong Electrics can probably be obtained at $51 with buyers offering $50½. China Light and Powers are in quiet demand at $4½. Hongkong Trams following a marked increase in their receipts have been done at $7.15 and $7.25 closing with strong buyers at the latter price.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending August 5, 1916:—

	Receipts for week	Receipts Agg. for 31 weeks
This year	$19,717	$439,852
Last year	11,398	336,252
ncrease	8,319	103,600
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos sales at $8½. China Providents have improved to a buying quotation at $8.70. Dairy Farms remain very steady at $41. Cements have eased off again with buyers only willing to pay $9.60. Peak Trams are wanted at $9½ for the old and 80 cts. for the new. Hongkong Ropes after sales at $34½ seem to have reached a ledge at that level. Watsons are wanted at $6½, Powells at $6.85 and Humphreys at $6¾ are in request. Waterboats are steadily rising and $16½ would be now paid.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2/1 7/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

Since last writing our Howeward Freight market to Europe has been very active—the demand for space particularly to West of England ports is particularly heavy and is likely to become more so now that the Hankow bean season is in full swing whilst the supply of tonnage is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

The exactly opposite state of affairs exists as regards cargo to America via Pacific or Panama Canal, there is only a very little tea moving up to date and no general cargo worth mentioning whereas tonnage is plentiful and rates are weak in consequence.

Coastwise:—The position here remains very much the same as when last writing, coal rates have not weakened any further and it is not anticipated that they will do so—the Southern market continues very quiet, business being seriously affected by the fighting which has been going on for sometime now in and around Canton.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargoboats to load on this berth:—

London:
s.s. Helenus .....Aug. 20
s.s. Hitachi Maru ..... „ 20
Liverpool:
s.s. Agapenor ..... „ 29
London:
s.s. Toyohashi Maru.... „ 30
s.s. Agamemnon .....Sept. 1
Genoa, London:
s.s. Glengyle ..... „ 5
Marseilles, London:
s.s. Glenstrae ..... „ 7
Genoa, London, Hull:
s.s. Glenlogan ..... „ 9

For New York via Panama:—The s.s. City of Naples has been somewhat delayed and is not expected to sail until the 22nd inst., she will be followed by the s.s. Bolton Castle about the 1st of September and by the s.s. Tokiwa Maru not Toyama Maru, as stated in our last, on the 13th prox.

Coast Rates

South Japan.
Coal Ports:
To Shanghai Y.3.00 offering.
To Hongkong Y.6.00 fixed.
To Hankow $5.50 last.
To Manila $7.50 last.
To Singapore Y.9.00 last.
Hongay:
To Shanghai $4.50 last.
To Chinkiang $7.00 nominal.
To Swatow $5.25 last.
To Hongkong $4.70 last.
To Canton $5.00 last.
Wuhu and Chinkiang:
To Canton 39 cands. liner terms. (firm).
Wuhu:
To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.20 per picul. Nominal.
Newchwang and Chefoo:
To Canton 70 cents liner terms, nominal.
To Swatow 60 cents liner terms, nominal.
To Amoy 80 cents nominal.
ex Wharf.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—There has been a little more "life" in this market during the past fortnight and there is a certain amount of enquiry amongst Native dealers but ideas of prices do not come up to the market prices ruling in Japan at present, at the same time exchange is more favorable at the moment and if it should continue so it would greatly facilitate business.

Stocks on the spot, however, are still above the average.

Fushun Coal:—Nothing fresh.

Kaiping Coal:—The market continues very dull with, however, a slight improvement noticeable since last report. Stocks have decreased slightly but there remains little demand and no fresh business to report.

Japan Coal:—	Tls.
Kishima Lump	8.20
Kishima Dust (no stock)....	5.50
Miike Lump (Contracted for)	
Miike Small „	
Miike Dust „	
Arate Lump	6.80
Shimoyamada Unscreened ..	6.50
Shimoyamada Lump (no stock)	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.00
Shin Shakano	5.80
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump....	7.60
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump....	6.20
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale).....	7.00
Fushun Dust	6.40
Fushun Lump (no stock).....	
Pensihu Navy Lump.....	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump ...	12.00

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 16, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$29,952.27	$26,064.19
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,932.97	7,122.58
Effective Receipts	$22,019 30	$ 8,941.61
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.95	28.88
Car miles run	75,177	66,925
Passengers carried	1,363,768	1,181,233

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$730 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2¼ B.
Cathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 Sa.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$390 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$125½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 66 B.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 10½ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 84 B.
Honkong Wharf...	$83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65
Oriental.....	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$114 S.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9.60 S.
Langkats.....	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 12¾.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37½ B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.70.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5.20 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.85.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.85 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.85.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 31.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 18¼ B.
Padang.....	Tls. 15½.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¼
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.55 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17½.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2.05 S.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12¾ B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25½.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 87 Sa.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for August 16 was 119 tons."

TEUTON WOMEN IN PEACE CONVENTION

Feminine Leaders of Three Nations Discuss Plans For 'After War'

Vienna, July 8.—Almost obscured by the tremendous military events, the leading women of Germany and Austria-Hungary, assembled at the ninth convention of the association of Austrian women's organizations, have been busily attacking after the war problems and laying plans for their work in the future. Feminine leaders of these three countries spent three days interchanging views, discussing the manifold public questions and determining what their part shall be in the upbuilding of their States when peace comes.

Frau Marianne Hainisch, Bertha Suttner's successor as president of the organization, was the chairman of the convention.

The retrogression in the birth rate was one of the first problems discussed, and the women attacked the laws which make celibacy compulsory for women in public office. It was unanimously agreed to work for the abolition of existing rules and laws and for the creation of laws doing away with the "celibacy clause."

Considering how the housewife may become economically more valuable, the delegates approved measures which shall result in official recognition of the work of the housewife as a calling and that in consequence of such recognition the State may be induced to further housewifely efficiency along definite lines.

The convention approved enthusiastically the creation of obligatory domestic school courses for girls beyond public school age, the introduction of educational courses for the care of children in girls' schools, and enrolment in the schools of girls who have outgrown school age, and the much discussed one year service for women to correspond with the military service demanded of all men.

The delegates discussed and approved the creation of organization of women, the object of which shall be to teach women how to raise domestic animals, especially the smaller kind, and shall instruct them systematically in vegetable and fruit gardening.

A suggestion to increase greatly the present number of women factory inspectors, and other measures in the general interests of feminine health were approved, and the association went on record as favoring any effort that has as its object the "freeing of women from the bondage of fashion."

A Women's University To Be Built In Kyoto

New Educational Institution Will Cost About 300,000 Yen

Tokio, August 12.—A university for girls, to cost about 300,000 yen, will be established soon in Kyoto. The school was originally planned by the late Countess Kozui Otani, wife of the former Lord Abbot of the Nishi Honganji temple in Kyoto and a sister of Her Majesty the Empress. She died several years ago before she could see her plan realized, but Baroness Kujo, her sister-in-law, and other women workers for the temple have carried on the movement.

Only a portion of the fund has been raised, but it is said that Mr. Kuhara, the mining king of the Kwansai districts, Mr. Kichibei Murai and other wealthy men are supporting the plan, and the construction of the school buildings will soon be started.

The school will be opened next April in the buildings of the Kyoto Girls' High School. About 40,000 yen will be spent for buildings at present. Two departments will be started at first, one for domestic science and the other for the study of Japanese and Chinese classics. Three years will be required for the completion of each course.

Admits He Raised His Boy To Be A Soldier

Man, Who Wrote Song Saying He Didn't, Has 'Changed His Tune'

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—"My son has my permission and blessing to go and fight Mexico if Mexicans menace my fellow citizens on the border.

"And whenever America is invaded or threatened with invasion by a foreign power, likewise I want to see him shouldering a gun in her defense."

Thus today spoke Alfred Bryan, the man Col. Roosevelt and lesser American military called something worse than a mollycoddle because he wrote that popular song entitled "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL RETIRES

Petrograd, August 7.—Admiral Eberhard, commander-in-chief of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, has retired.—*Asahi.*

'Gold for Iron' Plan To Help Germany

Berlin, July 16.—"Gold for iron" is the new slogan of the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit of Germany. More and more the spirit of the German people, their self-sacrifice and the conditions they have confronted tend to recall the days and spirit of the time of Frederick the Great.

A century ago, during the great struggle with Napoleon, the German people gave their plate and jewelry to the state to be melted. Today highly patriotic Germans are beginning to do what their forefathers did.

As in many other places, a gold purchasing office has been opened at Potsdam, the Kaiser's home town. Gold watches, rings, chains, bracelets and other jewelry and ornaments are brought there. Specialists appraise their value and pay for the articles in paper or silver money. Wedding rings of mourning living persons are not taken.

Those who deliver gold articles are given, aside from their intrinsic value in currency, a beautiful memorial. Others receive an artistically wrought chain of iron. Iron rings also may be had.

The Chief Burgomaster of Vossburg, Chairman of the Honorary Executive Committee of the "gold for iron" movement, has issued the following appeal:

"The economic strength of the nation is founded in its first line upon the amount of gold in the Imperial Bank. Therefore, to maintain and increase this amount of gold is an urgent duty to the Fatherland. Not alone in giving up and delivering coined gold can we help, but everything of gold that may be in our possession can contribute to this end.

"As we offer our prayers and our work, so also must we offer our property to serve the Fatherland in the spirit of our brothers who are sacrificing their lives in the field."

CHAS. E. HUGHES HALTS BICKERINGS IN PARTY

New York, July 19.—Charles E. Hughes today brought the factional bickerings in Republican ranks to a head by cracking the party whip and commanding all hands to get together.

Hughes' assumption of militant leadership was almost sensational.

He arrived in the city from Bridgehamption with the echo of petty disputes in Illinois and half a dozen other States ringing in his ears.

The old guard element was complaining that too much favor had been shown the Bull Moosers. The Progressives insisted that the plan to put national committeemen in charge of the campaign in the various States left them out in the cold.

Meanwhile plans for the Pacific Coast drive on which Hughes will depart August 6 were at a standstill.

Some Language Used

The nominee had a long conference with National Chairman Willcox, and then came the explosion.

It is a pity, for the welfare of the Republican party, that Hughes' exact language cannot be quoted. But he adheres to his decision not to be put between quotation marks until he has been officially notified of his nomination. This much can be said, however:

Hughes declared that all hands were in the fight to win.

The Western trip, he declared, will be under the auspices of the campaign committee, who would co-operate with the National Committee in the various States, who, in turn, will be expected to co-operate with every element in the party to the end that absolute unity and harmony may be achieved.

No Time for Squabbling

There is no time, Hughes declared, for any one to take up the petty quarrels of any faction in the party. It is the national fight to which every loyal eye must be turned.

Congressmen and senators, as well as the head of the ticket, must be elected, and regular Republicans must cease bickering over alleged preference shown and Progressives must stop their jealous resentment over the reputed misdeeds of the regulars.

The fight ahead is a hard one, Hughes said in effect, and the time is at hand for every one to get into line.

Tonight another National Progressive leader was brought into camp when Hughes dined with former Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana.

3 SQUADRONS MANOEUVER

Japan Will Form Combined Fleet Last of September

Tokio, August 11.—The three squadrons of the Imperial navy will finish their year's programs by the first part of September, and then will form a combined fleet for manoeuvers to be held in the waters from Kyushu up the Tokio Bay. The manoeuvers will last till the early part of October. Admiral Yoshimura, commander of the First Squadron, will be appointed commander-in-chief of the combined fleet.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
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Haiphong	New York	Burma)
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Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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W. B. SUTHERLAND,
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
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JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
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Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
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W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
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Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

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Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

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Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

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London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
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Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

23 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000,.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokchama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Amusements

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

RE-OPENS
Tonight
WITH THE BIG
5 Reel Feature Film
Max Figman and Lolita Robertson
IN
"The Noosier Schoolmaster"

GOOD COMEDY FILMS

ALL SEATS.....$1.00
Show Commences Prompt 9.15 p.m.

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 18th, 19th and 20th.

TONIGHT. TONIGHT.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"
Domestic Comedy-Drama of Pathos and Tragedy. Showing some of the finest acting ever seen on the Screen.
IN TWO PARTS.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES.
Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"
From Dickens. Produced by Thanhouser Company of America.

"WANTED, AN UGLY WIFE"
An amusing comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming comedy, entitled:
"SHANGHAIED"
In Two Acts.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight, Friday, August 18th
and Until Monday, 21st
WILL BE SCREENED
The 15th and 16th Episodes of the
"BROKEN COIN"
and the following comedies
"MIDNIGHT LIMITED"
"EASY MONEY"
"GEM AND GERMS"
A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
The performance starts at 9 p. m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Complete New Programme
SHOWING
The 13th and 14th Episodes
OF THE
"BROKEN COIN"
AND
Other New Pictures

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
IMPORTANT NOTICE
We sincerely regret that
"THE TREY OF HEARTS"
which was to be shown Four Nights, can only be shown for Three Nights on account of unforeseen circumstances.
Special Programme
For Four Days,
Commencing with the 17th August (Thursday)
"CHILD DETECTIVE"
or Shadows of Life
The great instructional picture, in 3 Reels, never before shown in Shanghai
"MEXICAN SPY IN AMERICA"
Very interesting detective picture, in Two Parts
"AT TWELVE O'CLOCK"
Keystone Comedy.
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 18	7.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 22	..	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 23	..	Seattle & Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	O S K
Sept 1	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	noon	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C.M.S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 18	7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 19	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	..	Moji, Kobe	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	5.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 26	..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	..	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 6	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 7	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Lide
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	8.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 18	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	4.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 18	1.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 18	5.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 19	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 20	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 21	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 22	8.30*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	1.00*	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 19	1.00*	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 17	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 17	Hongkong	Armand Behic	3565	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Aug 17	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 17	Hankow	Suiwo	1831	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 17	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 17	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 17	Hankow	Changon	1239	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 17	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 17	Hankow etc.	Ningsiae	1929	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 17	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Milke	Takaosan maru	1052	Jap.	M. B. Co.
" 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.
" 17	Wusueh	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
7 p.	Aug 15	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2	200	Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock a.m. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 18th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra specvious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kaisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMONY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping August 21. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterady.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The P. and O. s.s. Malta, with the London mail of July 13, left Hongkong for Shanghai on August 15, and is expected to arrive here this morning.
The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Kobe and Yokohama, will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf today at 5 a.m.
The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kwangiee left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Irene left Chefoo for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao on the 20th instant.
The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Foochow and Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.Y.K. European Line s.s. Hitachi Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at 8 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 9.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, August 20.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	2788	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 13	Hongkong	Agapenor	4500	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8963	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	3400	Br.	S. Tomes	SOCW
Aug 13	Tientsin	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Riekmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 6	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	GNWP
Aug 16	Japan	Hakusan maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NSCW
May 23	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 14	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1465	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 15	Hankow	Kiangkasia	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	396	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 16	Hankow	Luenho	1295	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Aug 15	Japan	Paling maru	1435	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Aug 18	Hongkong	Panay	1714	Am.	Dodwell	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 16	Chefoo	Shengking	1634	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 16	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Aug 16	Japan	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.		
Aug 12	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	B.A.T.	SHW
Aug 15	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 16	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	8 Sept.	Monteagle	11 Nov.
Monteagle	11 Sep.	Empress of Japan	18 Nov.
Empress of Japan	23 Sept.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	6 Oct.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.		

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent. SHANGHAI

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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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ITALIAN AVIATORS BUSY AT DORNBERG

Infantry Capture Trenches And Prisoners On Mount Pecinka

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 16.—The official communique issued today reported: We captured some trenches on Mount Pecinka, on Carso and east of Gorizia, taking 350 prisoners. Attacks made by the enemy on the remainder of the front were repulsed.

An Italian air-squadron dropped 2½ tons of explosives on the railway and military establishments near the import stations of Pryacina and Dornberg, with good results.

Austrians Hold Heights To the East of Gorizia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, August 12.—Italian theater.—In the district between the ocean and the Vippach Valley, several Italian attempts to approach our strong positions were frustrated by our fire.

On the heights east of Gorizia, our troops again repulsed a strong hostile attack, bringing in ten officers and 150 men. The Monte San Michele was violently shelled by the enemy's artillery.

On the Tyrolese front, a minor enterprise brought in 89 prisoners, among whom were five officers. One machine-gun was taken.

WISLEY REFLOATED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 17.—The s.s. Wisley, which, owing to a fire on board, was beached at Vungro Bay, in Cochin-China, last May, has been refloated.

To Submit Measure To Sanction Cabinet

President Li Yuan-hung Will Attend Joint Session Of Parliament Today

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 17.—The Government will submit a bill to both Houses of Parliament, recommending the sanction of the whole Cabinet. The bill will most likely be accepted. President Li Yuan-hung will personally attend the meeting on the 18th inst.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, General Lung Chi-kwang has informed the Peking Government that he is about to leave Canton. He has requested the Government to fix a place where he can station his troops.

Negotiations for a second big loan are alleged to have been almost completed, pending the approval later by Parliament.

The foreign Legations are considering the transfer to the Chinese Government of 2,500,000 dollars out of the surplus of the salt revenue.

Prince Ching has arrived in Peking in connection with the settlement of the disturbances created by the Manchu party in Eastern Mongolia.

AMERICAN SCHOOL TO OPEN

The catalogue for the year of the Shanghai American School under the Union Missionary Board of Managers is off the press. Anyone desiring a catalogue may secure it from the superintendent, Mr. Guy C. Stockton. Registration will be conducted on Friday and Saturday, September 15 and 16. Classes will begin Monday, September 18.

KULING CONVENTION IS STIRRED BY DR. COFFIN

'Social Program of Christianity' As Applied To China His Theme

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kuling, August 11.—Although not a few speakers of note have been heard at the Kuling Convention during its annual sessions, it is the general opinion of the community that in no previous year has there been brought such inspiration as through the message during the last few days of the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., of New York City.

The theme of the convention week was "The Application to China of the Social Program of Christianity," a theme of the most practical character if Christianity is ever to be regarded as a religion that affects life and social relations as well as personal salvation.

Dr. Coffin, as pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in the great metropolis, brought to the convention the fruit of a mature experience in dealing with social problems. Addressing the full congregation each morning for a week, some of his themes were: "The Attitude of the Chrisian Church to the Social Movement and the Relation of the Social Movement to Christianity"; "The Social Character of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit"; "The Social Meaning of the Cross of Christ"; "The Ministry of Reconciliation"; "The Satisfactions of Christian Service."

At the end of the week one speaker, in expressing the gratitude of the community for the message received, well said that Dr. Coffin had brought "inspiration to mind, conscience and heart." "He has made us think, and think in terms of the problems of today."

Such visits cannot fail to bring welcome unlift to Christian workers in China and to enable qualified observers to take back to the West fresher pictures of the work in the China field. Dr. Coffin has gone to Peitaiho to address the community there during the present week.

Declares Gt. Britain Is Deceiving Own People

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 15.—Discussing the British suppression of the reports sent by the American correspondents to Germany, The American editorially says that Britain is deceiving her own people regarding the real conditions on the French front and cannot afford to have the truth known in the United States, because the British people would soon learn the truth from the American newspapers. The most trivial success of the Allies has been magnified and painted as a huge victory, while the most important Teutonic counter-attacks and their gains have been dismissed with a line or two of vague statements.

The newspapers publish a despatch from London containing a statement by the Kaiser on the responsibility for the world war, as it was printed in the London Daily News. In a despatch from Berne, which gives an eminent neutral's account of an audience with the Kaiser, the account emphasises that the Kaiser does not at all look as if he had an intolerable burden upon his conscience.

The informant said he had seen many men whose rent was overdue look much more worried than the Kaiser. The Kaiser is quoted as saying: "I suppose the British theory that I am responsible for the war got hold on your own people. It is curious how this theory seems to fascinate my enemies.

"Yet the people who accuse me of having caused this war are the very people who previously testified to the earnestness of my desire for peace. I do not envy the man who has the responsibility for this war upon his conscience. I, at least, am not this man.

"Why do you neutrals always talk about German militarism and never about Russian despotism, the French craving for revenge and the British treachery? I think the next generation will strike a juster balance in apportioning the blame for the world war."

Shipping Bulletins

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi, which arrrived in port yesterday from Wenchow, was rather late. The delay was due to the typhoon. The C.M. s.s. Haean may be delayed on the same account.

* * *

Following on the recent despatch from Tientsin of large numbers of Chinese coolies to France and Russia, the following notice is particularly interesting:—

"In the Cape Town House of Assembly, on June 15, General Botha announced that the Government approved the raising of a battalion of a thousand Cape colored laborers for dock labor in French ports."

* * *

During the next two months, the Blue Funnel line announce the following steamers as due to arrive here from Glasgow and Liverpool. s.s. Knight Companion, August 19, s.s. Alcinous, August 31, s.s. Demodocus, September 3, s.s. Machaon, September 6, s.s. Perseus, September 15, s.s. Glaucus, September 22, s.s. Neleus, September 29, s.s. Ajax, October 7, s.s. Pyrrhus, October 12, s.s. Oanfa, October 17, s.s. Lycaon, October 24, and s.s. Ningchow, October 29.

FIGHTING AT SHEKLUNG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 17.—General Lung Chi-kwang's troops, having received re-inforcements, engaged the rebels at Sheklung and, after severe fighting, the Government troops regained possession of Sheklung.

The South China Morning Post states that Lu Yung-ting's representative has arrived at Samshui on his way to Canton. He has brought two battalions of soldiers.

Civil Governor Chu was expected to arrive in Canton yesterday.

TRUTONS LOOK WESTWARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 15.—The visit of the Kaiser to the western front, where the Germans are receiving re-inforcements of heavy artillery and troops, is regarded by the newspapers as clear proof that the enemy are still seeking a decision in the west and have abandoned the idea of winning in the other theaters of the war.

HARMONY IN EAST AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Durban, August 15.—General Botha, interviewed on his return from his visit to General Smuts in German East Africa, spoke in most enthusiastic terms of the co-operation between the British and Dutch in East Africa, where they are overcoming enormous difficulties. He was extremely optimistic concerning the prospects of the campaign, the end of which, he said, is not far distant.

START COTTON CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 15.—The British Cotton Growing Association is inquiring with a view to starting operations on a large scale in Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Wedding

Shumaker-Roxburgh

It was announced in THE CHINA PRESS, recently, that Major Floyd N. Shumaker, of the Royal Flying Corps, formerly of Shanghai and the Far East in general, was to be married to the sister of a friend here. The news now comes in the following announcement in The London Times: "On June 17, at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George Street, Bryanston Square, W., by the Rev. R. C. Gillie, M.A., Captain Floyd N. Shumaker, R.F.C., to Agnes Carlyle Roxburgh (Nancy), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Roxburgh, 20 Exeter Road, Brondesbury."

It is since the wedding that the Captain has received his Majority.

Canadians Gathered At Mokanshan Meet

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Mokanshan, Aug. 16:—It has been the custom of Mokanshan for the Americans from the same state to gather for a social evening to become better acquainted and to revive old memories at least once each year. For the first time the Canadians on the hill came together in this way on Monday last. It took the form of a moonlight tramp to the highest peak, Tasan, where the songs of Canada and the Empire floated out on the evening breeze. A very pleasant evening was concluded with refreshments at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mable of Shanghai. The Canadians are now successfully organized and this function will find a regular place among the Mokanshan activities.

ITALY LOSES BATTLESHIP

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 15.—According to a despatch from Paris, the Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci, of 22,000 tons, caught fire in the harbor of Tarent and exploded, drowning 300 of the crew.

Launch Services

TODAY

The last steam launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 7 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

16.—The typhoon of the Eastern Sea continues to be driven back towards the coasts of Chekiang with a tendency to filling up N.E. squalls on our coasts, south of the 27th parallel.

17.—N.E. squalls and showers. Barometer decidedly falling.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, August 17, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	755.72	753.71
" " inches	29.67	29.67
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0.08	-1.19
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1.20	-1.36
Wind Direction	NE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	10	19
Wind Miles	6.2	11.8
Temperature Cen	26°6	27°8
Temperature Fahr	79.9	82.1
[illegible]	91	89
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic from Colombo:—Mr. B. C. Martimer, Mr. G. G. Mackwood, Mr. C. R. Hathiramani, Mr. and Mrs. Talati and child, Mr. M. C. Chamer. From Singapore:—Mr. W. G. Land, Mrs. and Miss Ribeiro. From Marseilles:—Mr. Berthet. From Saigon:—Youraldaba dit Djowah, Yokhana dit Djaganad. From Haiphong:—Mr. Le Koang-an, Mr. Tchong Tao-sao, Mr. Chong Tching-hoa, Mr. Chong Kain-hoa, Mr. Tchao Pei-tse, Mr. Ho Roang-pou and Li Ho-tsai. From Hongkong:—Mr. C. Caretti, Mr. Sandberg, Mr. Jose Remedios, Mr. J. Buckwall, Mr. J. Pastomand, Mr. H. A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Stark.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. N. J. Blix, Mr. C. Brooke, Mr. J. Peel.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow:—Mr. Gardero.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Miss Johnson, Miss Tucker, Miss E. J. Petersen, and Mr. Bauna.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Makinight, Mr. W. S. Strong, Mr. G. Stromberry, Mr. H. Lucander, Mr. H. C. McCall, Mr. J. Robinson, and Mr. W. A. Pritchard.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Panoff and 3 children, Messrs. D. M. Anderson, and Wilson.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic for Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martinho Marques, Mr. O. R. Linnestad. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Astill, Mr. McGee, Mr. Cressy, Mr. van Gesen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Measor.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Canton:—Dr. Peters.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Tientsin:—Messrs G. G. Lavollee, Finlayson and Hawkings. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Merrison and child, and Mr. Forsyth.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Kiukiang:—Miss Philps. For Hankow:—Mr. A. F. Ghertovitch.

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18736 A 20

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10717 A 19

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10701-A-20

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10610 A 17 T.F.

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10710 A 18

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10573 A 31

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Pekin-Mukden Line		
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.03

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.06	13.06		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.06	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.58	15.28
15.12	19.33	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.47		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.03	1.24	366	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.		7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr. 8.08 14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.		6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep. 7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.56	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.59
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.19
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.49
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.28
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up — Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzian..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.35	11.35		4.54	7.00	A.M.
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.44	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.15		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	...			...	...		3.50	11.00
NANKING .. dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20			A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.23
dep.	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.43	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.46	8.25	10.40	4.50		3.25		
Nanziang	2.05	8.39	11.00	5.09		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.15	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars — S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up — (Branch Line) — Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG PORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.46	15.15	16.46	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.55	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.56	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG PORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. — DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest process
"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"
Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road (near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255
Order Books can be had on application.
PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 „ „ „ „ Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers
10607

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always in stock
Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate
Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10630

$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith at man' oeuvres in Jessfield one day.
Was heard by his brother Ess Vee Seas to say:
"If 'Elephant' Beer was supplied, you'd hear Bill
"Respond to the roll-call at every darned drill."

NO ICE-BOX IS WELL STOCKED WITHOUT "ELEPHANT HEAD" BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

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46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis.

105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas; tennis.

11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc.

OFFICES TO LET

48 Kiangse Road, three rooms, from September 1st.

49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
39 Nanking Road,

Shanghai International Swimming Club

Eleventh Annual Gala

Members and **Competitors** for events, including **Championships**, in this Gala are reminded that entries close **Today**, Friday, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m., when the heats will be swum off at the Club Bath.

Ladies' Sweepstakes. The drawing for this event will take place at 8.30 p.m. today also.

Tickets of Admission. Tickets of admittance for the **Two Nights** at One Dollar may be obtained from

J. H. McGregor, Esq., The McGregor Enamelling and Sheet Metal Pressing Co., 19 Canton Road
W. Jones, Esq., Wayside Police Station.
The Bath Keeper, Municipal Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension.
Shanghai Gramaphone Co., 60 North Szechuen Road

or

Wilfrid F. Hamlin,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co., 4 The Bund, Union Building.
10728

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.
Broadway (Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai)
Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

A GOOD FRIEND LIKES A GOOD CIGARETTE

Offer him one of
HADJIYANNI'S OTHELLO'S
at $3.00 per 100
on sale by
THE TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
and
The China Trading Co.
12 Nanking Road.
Send 30 cents for samples.

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

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Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

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Reduced Rate per hour-$4.00-for 5 seater cars

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

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Terms on application.

Prompt and efficient service.
Open day and night.
Up to date cars

Ask for Hiring Department 'Phone No. 3809

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that from 14th of August his Consulting Engineering Office has been closed as such on account of his appointment as General Manager of T.E.M.A.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Consulting Engineer.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A. Amsterdam-Shanghai. Technische Export Maatschappij Azie.

(Exporters to Asia of Mechanical Appliances).

Allied Houses:

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Tegal, Djokja, Bandoeng, Medan, Makassar, Buenos Aires, New York.

We beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. F. J. Blom, C.E., General Manager for China.

P. VERSCHUYL,
Dr. J. W. VAN DYK, M.E., C.E.,
Directors.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the temporary office of the above Company will be at 8G. Peking Road. Telephone No. 4711.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.,
Manager.

SHANGHAI NANKING RAILWAY

NOTICE

I have this day resumed charge of the duties of my office.

M. Y. CHUNG
Managing Director & Chairman of Board of Commissioners, Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
Shanghai, 17th August, 1916.
10729

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

NOTICE

I have this day resumed charge of the duties of my office

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director,
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.
17th August, 1916. 10730

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
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SHANGHAI

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one large, well-furnished, bed-sitting-room, with verandah and bathroom, facing south. Full board. Telephone West 158.

10732 A 24

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10657 A 23

FOUND

FOUND two geese. Owner Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

10733 A 18

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, furnished house in Western district, or Frenchtown, or furnished flat in town. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

10731 A 20

WANTED, a furnished house in Western district or Frenchtown, or a furnished flat in Central district. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

10719

A FURNISHED house wanted any time after November 1st. Western district preferred. Address, Agent, American Trading Co., 53 Szechuen Road.

10688 A 19

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WANTED: a compradore, by an import and export firm, shortly to be established in Shanghai and other important centres in China, having valuable European and American connections and agencies. Applicant must be able to make a substantial cash deposit, and have ability to develop import and export business. Exceptional opportunity for a reliable man. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

10735 A 24

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper; many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

TF

BACHELOR of 30 (British) and over ten years' experience in mercantile firm, desires responsible position in North China. Speaks Chinese fluently. No objection to travelling. A-1 references. Please apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

10727 A 20

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has many years' experience in garage with motors, hiring, and selling tyres. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

10734 A 20

CLERKSHIP WANTED by young Chinese, having three years experience in bookkeeping, typewriting, general office work. Apply R-516, Boone Road.

10716 A 19

NURSE, neutral, seeks passage to America against services. Experienced with children and in nursing. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

10715 A 19

YOUNG FO EIGNER (neutral), 28, at present employed, is open to consider reasonable offer for new employment. Good organizer and efficient office man. Capable of taking charge of whole set of books. Can furnish excellent references and testimonials. Please apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

10718 A 23

EXPERIENCED LADY typist, knows shorthand, seeks position from 1st September. A-1 references. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

10720 A 23

NURSERY-GOVERNESS (German) is open for engagement with German or neutral family on the 1st of September or October. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

10708 A 19

A YOUNG man desires change of position to an allied or neutral firm. Has knowledge of books and accounts, also card system and typewriting. Quick at figures, Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

10709 A 18

LOST

FROM A MOTOR-CAR: mascot consisting of model Gnome 7-cylinder aeroplane motor in brass mounted on aluminium propeller; Finder please return to R. V. Dent, 14 Hankow Road. Reward if necessary.

10725 A 18

Exchange and Mart

CENTREBOARD sailing-boat, nearly new sails, will carry four persons; now lying off the Bund. Owner leaving Shanghai on Monday. Bargain, complete, $50. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

10726 A 19

WANTED: 1 motor-boat for hire, capacity 20 people, for Sunday, 20th inst. Apply immediately to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

10714 A 18

WANTED, second-hand Reflex camera. Must be cheap and in good condition. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

10704-A-18

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

10763-S-1

FOR SALE, motor-cycle "Yale," with new side-car, 8 h.p., free engine, Bosch magneto, two-cylinders, in running order. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

10685 A 19

FOR SALE brand-new Remington Standard, Remington Junior, Smith Premier and Monarch Typewriters. Payment, if desired, in monthly instalments. Write for terms to

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
Typewriter Dept.,
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Tel. 5491.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11